WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY E. H. HORNIMAN, 1913—21.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY NAOROJI SETHNA & SYED ABDULLAH BREL...

VOL. X. NO. 2. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary and other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Horaby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA

BRANCHES

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandeeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tilantjap
Pedang	Waltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japa:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accured interest for six months does not amount to Re. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kaga Maru	H. Nojiri	8857	27th Dec.	9th Jan.
Muroran Maru	T. Harenchi	5354	12th Jan.	13th Jan.
Hakushika Maru		8151	16th Jan	18th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	9th ,,	21st ,,
Tambo Maru	D Acshima	5545	23rd Jan.	3rd Feb.
Hakodate Maru	C. Hideshima	6:h	Feb	8th Feb.

... steamer arrives from New York and ... Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

... and passage apply to Nippon ...

... Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1922		
7th January	CHINA	7,952
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NALDERA *	15,823
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT *	7,941
11th ,,	DELTA	8,097
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
18th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
12nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA*	10,902

MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA — Through steamers from Australia.
* EGYPT — Through steamer from China.

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA	8,288
10th ,,	NUDDEA	7,928
8th February	MADURA	8,600
9th ,,	DOMALA	—
12th March	HATIPARA*	8,182
30th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
3rd April	NEVASA	9,071
17th ,,	MANORA	7,888

*Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th February	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
3rd ,,	LHASA	Karachi coasting
4th ,,	VASNA	Busrehvia Karachi
5th ,,	BARALA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
6th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
th ,,	KARAPARA	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.

Rates and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1239.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
...ada Maru	T. Nishimura	11th Dec.	31st Dec.
...edo Maru	S. Kametaka	17th Dec.	5th Jan
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanoi	27th Dec.	7th Jan
Kamido Maru	H. Yanagi	18th Jan.	30th Jan.

...ther Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of "em or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,78,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... ,, 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders ,, 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.

WE PROVIDE A

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOOND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital ... ... $ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ... £ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

B. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 52,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES.

A. V. KEITH. GEO. BROWN.
Manager Accident Dept., General Manager.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

THE LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO, LTD,

Head Office:
6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
Patron:
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.
Chairman;
Maharaj Kumar Victor Narayan.
CHEAPEST RATES OF LIFE INSURANCE ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
For Proposal Forms etc., Apply to the Head Office or to Local Secretary,
46 Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Wanted Energetic Canvassers.
Liberal Terms Offered.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.
Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 29,00,000
Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, females lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

LALCHAND SARNA	B. I. Co. Ltd.
Asstt. Secretary	Head Office,
B. I. Co. Ltd.	LAHORE.
POONA CITY.	

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,, ...	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,, ...	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co. Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duraga and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Basul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager

HEAD OFFICE.
6/1 Clive St., Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi

C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)

W. SE, JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Offices, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book,

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary,	or The Chief of Agents
809, Bow Bazar	D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta	1, Chowringhee.
	Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.
For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE,
BOMBAY.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and ...
251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Parsi or Gujarati Hindu GRADUATE. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, Esplanade High School.
A R2409

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and PRESSMAN. Good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 209, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
A R2398

WANTED—Gujarati knowing GRADUATES or EXPERIENCED UNDERGRADUATES and a trained Vernacular TEACHER. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, Bharda, New High School.
A R2401

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER with Workshop experience for Model Industries. Pay Rs. 200 to 300 p.m. Apply with testimonials to—Manager, Model Industries, Dayalbagh, Agra.
A R2409

WANTED—EUROPEAN ASSISTANT FOREMAN for Carpentry and Joinery Dept. must have experience in taking out quantities and have some knowledge of designing. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 7568, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 11766

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES to sell shares of Bihar Minerals, Ltd., as also to sell coal at their places of business. Correspondence in English, stateing terms, references, etc., should be addressed to K. GANGULI & CO., Box No. 2329, Calcutta.
A R2318

WANTED—OVERSEER on Rs. 75—5—120 and SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 55—2-8—75 p. m. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience should be submitted upto 15—1—22. Overseer's appointment will be temporary one and Sub-Overseer's appointment will be permanent one. (Sd.) ABDULLA JURA, Chairman, M.C., Kurla Municipality. Kurla, 30-12-21.
A C11773

WANTED—A GRADUATE or INTER-PASSED UNDERGRADUATE as Science Teacher for Shri Pratap High School, Bansda; Prospects for graduate Rs. 75/125/10 every two years and for undergraduate Rs. 60/100/8 every two years; with second language Persian preferable. Apply with references, if any, to the Dewan Bansda State before 15th January and on condition to join immediately on order.
A R11774

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN expert MUSICIAN and ARTIST UNDERTAKES TUTIONS in Indian Music on Violin Harmonium Delruba and oil painting, rapid progress guaranteed. Apply Box No. 7566, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2398

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box 7515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

TO LET at Andheri, Murzban Road, 10, 12 minutes' walk from Station, two new splendid Houses with Upper Floors, with all conveniences, and fitted with flushing closets and septic tanks, in large beautiful grounds in full view of Juam and Versova. Apply Mr. P. S. JOSHI, Engineer, 103, Cumballa Hill, Phone No. 5230.
C R2393

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 Packets Indian vegetables seeds Rs. 2 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen BANGALORE CITY. C10677

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE.—One second-hand 6/4s. SIZING MACHINE by Henry Livesey's make of 12ft. headstock 60/36 cylinder in good working order. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI AND CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
K R2261

WANTED—Two new or secondhand WATER TUBE BOILERS of 160 lbs. steam pressure with super-hatu by Balcooch and Wilcox. Apply Box No. 7567 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2405

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SPINNING MACHINERY. 9 Roller cards, 1 Drawing frame of 6 deliveries, 1 Slubbing frame of 84 spindles, 1 Roving frame of 152 spindles, all of Howard and Bullough's make. For prices and further particulars please apply to the AGENTS, the Hukamchand Mills, Ltd., Indore, C. I.
K R2410

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEAP—All varieties of Genuine Khaddar can be had from Sistla Brothers Guntur (Andhradesh) Apply with one anna stamp for samples wholesale and Retail.
T R2702

FOR SALE—ENGLISH SHAFTING and PULLEYS, all sizes. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., Two Tanks, Bombay.
T R2407

FOR SALE—GERMAN DOUBLE and SINGLE PAPER washers for Ginning Factory. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., Two Tanks, Bombay.
T R2406

FOR SALE—One new LANCASHIRE BOILER Yates and Thom. 30 by 7½ by 180 lbs. Ready delivery. Geneous Buyer need only apply to Box No. 7564 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2395

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WHY NOT TO-DAY?—YOU REQUIRE good Swadeshi Hosiery; then Why delay? Cotton Socks, Rs. 6-8; Mercerised, Rs. 13-8; All-Wool (soft and warm) Rs. 27, per dozen. POSTAGE FREE. NARAYANA & CO., Weston Road, CAWNPORE.
T R2408

PROFESSION

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPARAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Gigabhai Nathubhai Dharmsala, Murlidhar Temple, Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V.-P. P. charging As. 6 by application to the Pandit at 8, Nandibazar, Salkia P. O. (Howrah)
10866

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 1st January, 1922, our Office premises will be REMOVED to EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, Medows Street.

FORD, RHODES & PARKS,
C 11761 Chartered Accountants.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 1st January, 1922, the Office premises of the MOTOR TRADE ASSOCIATION (Western India) will be REMOVED to EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, Medows Street.

FORD, RHODES & PARKS,
C11762 Secretaries.

NOTICE.

THE COTTON AND SILK WEAVING WORKS LIMITED? DEHGAM.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th January, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Office of Agents, Messrs. Nirmaldas and Sons, opposite OLD JAIL, Bunder Road, KARACHI to transact the business and per Agenda Paper issued to the Share-Holders.

A further Extraordinary General Meeting will be held on SUNDAY, the 8th January, 1922, at the same time and place to confirm resolutions passed at the preceding meeting of the 7th January, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
NIRMALDAS & SONS,
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.
KARACHI, 19-12-1921.
C11772

A RARE BOON TO CAPITALISTS.

THE SUKET DURBAR is prepared to giv lease of State mineral properties for a decade or two to really enterprising mining concerns on very liberal terms. I have geologically surveyed the State and have found coal, iron, pyrites, and Hydro-carbon products in abundance. Salt, antimony and other rare minerals have also been found. Means of communication are easy Pathankote 150 miles by motor road, Simla 80 miles. Experts are welcome to visit mineral areas. All applications should reach the undersigned by the end of January, 1922.

PROF. S. K. BANERJI.
Ph. D.Sc., F.I.A.Sc., F.I.A. Com., Dip. in Mining and Geology (London), etc., etc., Mining Engineer, Suket State, Punjab.
Dated, Suket, the 24th Dec. 1921.

DEPARTMENT INDUSTRIES OF PUNJAB.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT BOILER INSPECTOR to the Government Punjab on Rs. 300—20 500—25 650.

Applicants must possess a First Class Board of Trade Certificate or a First Class Competency Engineers Certificate under the Boilers Act. Applicants with practical experience in addition to these qualifications will be preferred.

The appointment will in the first instance be temporary and the selected candidate will be on probation for a years. The age of applicants must not exceed 30 years.

Applicants should state age, qualifications, present occupation, present salary, past experience and submit attested copies of testimonials which will not be returned not later than 31st January, 1922 to.

The DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab, Lahore.
C11728

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF (a) MILK FRESH PURE AND UNADULTERATED WITH WATER OR ANY OTHER SUBSTANCE, (b) BREAD HORSE, BREAD ORDINARY, BISCUITS GHMJI AND BISCUITS DOG; (c) BEEF, MUTTON, ETC., AND (d) MISCELLANEOUS BAZAR ARTICLES.

Will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 16th of January, 1922, Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JAMSHEDHI DOCTOR,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.
Victoria Gardens' Office.
31st December, 1921
TA C11767

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LD.

INTIMATION IS HEREBY GIVEN to Shareholders who have not received their Share Certificates that the same may be had from the Registered Office of the Company, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) a week after the documents of title to their shares are surrendered duly discharged for cancellation.

By order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON, & CO., LD.,
Agents.
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1922
C11758

NOTICE.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Shareholders of the above Company, who have failed to pay their Allotment Money and or 1st Call, that if the same are not paid by the 10th day of January, 1922, at the registered Office of the Company, (2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay), pursuant to the Notices addressed to such shareholders ,the shares will be liable to be forfeited as intimated in such notice.

By order of the Board.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LD.,
Agents.
2, Rampart Row, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1922.
C11757

THE PLANET MILLS, LTD.

SALE OF HARD AND SOFT WASTE.

OFFERS will be received by the Agents at the Registered Office of the Company 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 7th January, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purchase of all kinds of Hard and Soft Waste lying at the Mills at Ferguson Road, Parel.

The Waste can be inspected at the Mills.

AHMED RAHIM & SON.
Agent. The Planet Mills, Ltd.
TA C11751

THE CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Head Office:—10 and 11, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of the Bank held on 16th day of December, 1921, the following resolution was passed namely:

"And it was resolved that the undermentioned shares be and they are hereby forfeited, that is to say 2,165 shares numbered.

127136
63017— 63116 both inclusive.
108524—108525 both inclusive.
68055— 68059 both inclusive.
103349 103353 both inclusive.
100254—100258 both inclusive.
27001— 27100 both inclusive.
104597—104600 both inclusive.
44665— 44764 both inclusive.
79189—79216 both inclusive.
79164— 79188 both inclusive.
68620— 68719 both inclusive.
111234—111240 both inclusive.
50450— 50549 both inclusive.
97252— 97261 both inclusive.
59872— 59881 both inclusive.
63684— 63698 both inclusive.
99882 —99936 both inclusive.
99262— 99266 both inclusive.
131553—131652 both inclusive.
113512—113516 both inclusive.
100063—100072 both inclusive.
45400— 45449 both inclusive.
127228
8401— 8500 both inclusive.
9101— 9200 both inclusive.
9201— 9300 both inclusive.
7501— 7550 both inclusive.
95901
59760— 59769 both inclusive.
103312 103313 both inclusive.
100078—100087 both inclusive.
111552—111652 both inclusive.
95924
67913— 67942 both inclusive.
66561
57897 57902 both inclusive.
63463— 63482 both inclusive.
116252—116351 both inclusive.
100264
87370— 87469 both inclusive.
108405—108409 both inclusive.
116822—116823 bohh inclusive.
132094—132098 both inclusive.
113507—113511 both inclusive.
55493 55497 both inclusive.
52676— 52825 both inclusive.
81592— 81621 both inclusive.
110086—110110 both inclusive.
100572—100586 both inclusive.
62127— 62226 both inclusive.
147996—148095 both inclusive.
83060— 83159 both inclusive.
83160— 83209 both inclusive.
C11771

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AISHABAI, daughter of Haji Moosa Haji Ismail choonawalla and wife of Abdul Razak Haji has contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having or claiming any estate, right title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, residence, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, use, share, partition, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land now formed into one of Teka Tenure containing by admeasurement 3254 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 192-94, 178 and 184 and New No. 14395 1A/14233, 14359 and 14381 and New Survey No. 1/2380 and 4A/2383 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F. Ward South No. 1125 (1) and Street No. 53 situate at Sewri New Road, without the Fort in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows in or towards th East by the property of the Jubillee Mills Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by a public Road, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by the property of Bhawoo Rasool.

C. R. JUSSAIVALLA,
for Payne & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 29th day of December, 1921.
C11759

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT MADRAS.

Suit No. 12252 of 1921.

BACHRAJ CHORDIA SOWCAR..... .....
Plaintiff.

Versus:

ABDUL KAREEM SAHIB.....
Defendant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed plaintiff has filed the above suit against the abovenamed defendant for the recovery of Rs. 224-7-3 being the balance of principal and interest due in respect of a promote executed by the defendant on 14th June, 1920, for Rs. 715 carrying interest at 2 per cent. per mensum on the pledge of jewels, after giving credit to the amount realised by the sale of the pledge jewels. The same is posted for hearing before His Honour the 2nd Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras on the 19th day of January, 1922.

E. DURAISWAMI IYER.
Vakil for plaintiff.
C11776

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE VENETIAN, 1 CASE GLYCERINE, 1 CASE VASELINE, 1 CASE WHITE CALICO, 1 CASE ALL WOOL RUGS, 1 CASE GREY FLANNEL SUITINGS, WOOLLEN RUGS, VELVET, 1 CASE ZEPHYR, LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSE, VIYELLA, 1 CASE THREAD, 1 CASE FANCY COTTON AND WOOLLEN SUITINGS, 4 CASES BEVELLED PLATE, ETC., ETC.

By the order of Messrs. King King and Co., and on account and risk of J. S. Kannaiaya Chetty Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell in pursuance of the order of the High Court of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, 1922, at 3 p.m., at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 case Venetian, 1 case Glycerine, 1 case Vaseline, 1 case White Calico, 1 case all Wool Rugs, 1 case Grey Flannel Suitings, Woollen Rugs, Velvet, 1 case Zephyr, Ladies' and Gents' Hose, Viyella, 1 case Thread, 1 case fancy Cotton and Woollen Suitings, 4 cases Bevelled Plate, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Household and Office Furniture, Chesterfield Sofas, Motor Car, etc.,

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Tuesday, the 3rd January, 1922, at 2-30, p.m., at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—Household and Office furniture, such as drawing-room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror-doors cabinets, writing tables, teapoys side board cupboards, book stands, chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned.
12 dozen champagne.
By order of the party concerned.
1 Overland Motor Car No. 4524, 1916 Model, 5 seaters.
1 Canoe Shape Victoria and one horse.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE THEATRE KNOWN AS GAIETY THEATRE, SITUATED AT HORNBY ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises by order of the concerned the following.

All that piece or parcel of land computed to contain 147 square yards or there abouts and for better indentification coloured green on the said plan which said land firstly and secondly described comprise a total area of 2,507 square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain those quantities be the same more or less) and are situate on the West side of the Hornby Road on the Esplanade in the city and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and which are jointly bounded on the North by Waudby road on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid on the South by a new road No. 6, and on the West by property belonging to Mr. Goculdas Madhowji which said piece of land firstly hereinbefore described is known as the Gaiety Theatre plot Esplanade and which said piece of land secondly hereinbefore described is known as the Gaiety Theatre garden plot and which said piece of land form portion of the lands vested in the heard for the purposes and subject to the conditions in the said Act provided and which said premises are assessed by the collector of land Revenue under No. 8463, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3292, Street No. 108, and were formerly vacant and are now in the occupation of the Lessee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesher Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADI LANE NEAR GIRGAUM.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 3rd January 1922 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Mr. Froz Faredoon, Daboo the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Gungabai widow of Kashinath Moroba Mantri the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of March, 1921, and made between the said Bai Gungabai widow of Kashinath Morobo Mantri of the first part. Vasontrao Kashinath Mantri and Yeshwantrao Kashinath Mantri of the second part and Feroze Faredoon Daboo of the third part.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land revenue under Old No. 20 New No. 13/136 Old Survey No 550 and New Survey No. 3/7745 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 860 and Street No. 1 and all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Kandawadi Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the passage of the Oart called Nigdowree on or towards the West by the property of Bala Mungesh Wagh on or towards the North by the property of Paulo Antanio Francisco Fereira and on or towards the South by the Kandawadi Lane and were formerly and now in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5221.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery, glassware. Cottage Piano with Pianola (combined) by stick, hand and foot Singer Sewing Machine, Marck's Wall Clock, Telescopic Electric Hall lamp, platedware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant at Eusaf Buildings, Altamount Road Cumballa Hill at 10-30 a.m. (S. T .) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers very slightly used Cottage Piano with Pianola (combined) by stick, hand and foot Singer Sewing Machine, Marck's Wall Clock Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and resolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of W. Gondman Esq., of Nederlandsch Indiesche Banks.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 13 TONS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd January, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan at his Godown at Tank Bunder and on account and at the risk of Seth F. Ebrahim.

About 13 Tons Teak Scantlings 4002 Pieces 3 to 5 feet.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Alexandra Cinema
The thrill a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The unerowned King f the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idol of the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
FIFTH WEEK Episodes 10, 11, 12
Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Popular Prices
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club

A NEW YEAR "NOVELIST"
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
GERMAN OPERA
A Picture Pleasing!
A Picture Beautiful
MISS BERRYLL
or
THE WHIMS OF A MILLIONAIRE
in which
The Celebrated GERMAN Actresses and Beauty
LYA MARA.
plays the leading role, with Her delightful Dances, in which
The "DYING SWAN DANCE "—is simply a Beauty A Treat you have never enjoyed.
NOTE.—Germany has made a mark in as other industries in the world. Here, she ll in your favourite Cinema Line Just see
"WHAT A GERMAN PICTURE IS"
A Special "NEW YEAR" Week Nove Piefure.
See it at the
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Bombay's Newest PRINCELY Picture Palace.
Tram Terminus GRANT ROAD.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY:—Commencing at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND BANK HOLIDAYS
Extra Matinee Show at 3-30.
Prices :—Box (4 seat) Rs. 8. Sofa Rs. 2, Balcony Rs. 1-8 Reserved Re. 1. As, 12 6 and 3

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To night and this Week a Specially Selected Photo-drama
For the Merry New-year Week
STRAIGHT FROM PARIS
On equity production in (6 Reels 6,000 feet) Featuring the popular star
Clara Kimball Young
The Story is by Sada Cowan the author of
"Why Change Your Wife?"
The Programme includes in 2 Reel Comedy
"ROMAN ROMOS"
With Eddies Lyons and Lee Moren and the ferocious Christre Lious
Five Shows To-day: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA.
New Churney Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
A Vivid Play of Saints, Sinners and Society
"The Devil To Pay"

THE EXCELSIOR
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
THE SOUTHERN MAID
Booking at Roses till 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the the Theatre

THE EMPIRE
Daily Change of Film Ma
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and
"INTOLERA
PART I.
The most amazing astounding and inspiring spectacle in all the world.

THE EMPRESS.
Daily Change of Film Masterpieces.
TO-DAY at: 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
FIVE NIGHTS
Adapted from the famous novel of Victoia Cross.

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
Thunderbolt Jack
GREAT WESTERN SERIAL.
SUPERVISED
by
BEN WILSON & JOE BRANDT.
You will sit with breath bated and pulse pounding at the daring spectacular scenes in this romantic, mysterious and ensational photo play.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

THE FOURTH WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present To-Night and this week
FURTHER 3 EPISODES
of the powerful Seri by Warner Brothers (the producers of "the lost city")
"THE TIGER BAND"
Featuring the dare-devil Star
HELEN HOLMES
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
EPISODE 10
"TRAPPED"
EPISODE 11
"THE INFORMER"
EPISODE 12
"THE DEATH HAZARD"
Five Shows To-day at: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
rst)SandhuRoad.)

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A PATHE SUPER DRAMA
IN
THE RIDDLE: WOMAN
Do you know your own wife No man does. She herself is puzzled by the Conflicting moods of her own heart, where smolder the passions of a Sappho and where dwells the mystery of Mona Lona. But is not the very uncertainty of woman her greatest charm.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
NEXT WEEK
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
THE SKY RANGER
PATHE SERIAL
TIME:
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. Sat
Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunda
& 5-15 p.m
PRICE as U
ALWAYS A GO

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AMUSEMENTS

Are you fond or Cinema ?

If you are, you canno do

without seeing a Picture that is THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND

MESSRS. K. A. SHETNA & CO.

have the greatest pleasure in presenting to their patrons, during the NEW YEAR WEEK.

The greatest of the Cinema production

"JERUSALEM DELIVERED"
"JERUSALEM DELIVERED"
"JERUSALEM DELIVERED"

Italy's Greatest Master-piece and

The only production of its kind in which Over 10 thousand horses and 35 thousand men take part.

It is the last word in the Cinema Line.

TO MISS THIS PICTURE IS NOT HAVE SEEN CINEMA AT ALL.

A Gorgeous Historical Production dealing with the Wars of the

"CRUSADES" in the time of PETER, THE HERMIT.

A Picture appealing every son and daughter of Christianity—specially selected for the NEW YEAR WEEK

SEE IT AT THE

VENUS CINEMA
VENUS CINEMA
VENUS CINEMA

Oppst. Goods Yard—Byculla—Tram Line

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR PATRONS RESIDING FAR OFF

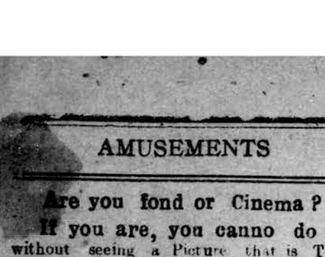
Special Evening show at 5-5 DAILY.

Then regular shows commencing 7—8-45 and 9-30.

Saturday and Sunday—Extra Matinee Show 3-15.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES

Rs. 1-8 Re. 1. As. 12-0-3.



Light and Crumbly

That's how your suet puddings will be if Cook uses "Raisley" for the raising. It combines so effectively with ordinary flour that every atom is well raised and cooked throughout."

The best foundation for suet puddings is :—
1½ ozs. "Raisley."
8 ozs. Flour, 4 ozs suet.
4 ozs. Sugar, Milk to mix.

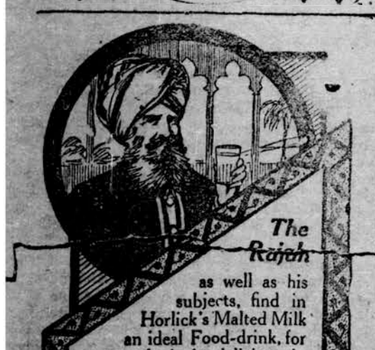
Suet puddings are best when steamed, not boiled.

Raisley

The SURE raising powder

Formerly known as 'Paisley Flour.'

is specially packed in damp-proof tins which preserve its wonderful raising properties.



The Rajah

as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.

Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking. Add water only

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statements & Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

ALLEGED OUTRAGES ON MOPLAHS.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Mahmud Schamud, M. L. A., has given notice of the following among other resolutions at the next meeting of the Legislative Assembly to be held at Delhi.

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that a certain proportion of Mosques and Temples in India be maintained by Government just as Anglican Churches."

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that all the sessions of the Legislative Assembly and Council of State be held in Delhi."

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that a commission with a majority of Indian Members be appointed to consider the whole question of.

(i) The opening of Indian mints to the free-coinage of gold.

(2) The present policy of currency and exchange.

(3) The location of gold standard reserve in India and to report with its recommendations at an early date."

Mr. Schamud will also ask the following questions at the next session of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi.

QUESTIONS.

(a) Is it a fact that the Indian pilgrims to the Hijaz were looted and murdered on their way to Medina during the last pilgrim season? (b) Will the Government be pleased to say how they propose to remedy the evil?

(b) Are the Government aware that the disturbances have affected only the ignorant Moplahs of Ernad and Walvanad, most of whom are extremely poor, whereas among the non-Moplahs that have taken part in the rising there are many influential men of light and leading?

(c) Are the Government aware that Khan Bahadur Chekutty, a respectable Moplah of Ernad and Walvanad who was killed by the rioters was a staunch supporter of Government, and the leading and respectable Moplahs of Ernad and Walvanad Taluks are still co-operating with the Government in restoring order?

OUTRAGES ON MOPLAHS.

"Is it a fact that the Reserve Police and the Military in the Martial Law area in Malabar have been committing various atrocities and outraging the modesty of Moplah women?

Is it true that several Moplah houses in Tirurangady and other places in the Martial Law area have been burnt by the Military and the Police?

(d) Is it true that Tirurangady Mosque which is in the centre of Ernad Taluk was kept in a state of siege from 4 to 11 in the morning of the 20th August? (b) Is it true that the Military fired on the mob late in the same day without warning while some of them were sitting in compliance with an order without suspecting in the least what was going to happen?

Is it true that the authorities in Malabar had ordered the evacuation of most of the villages in Ernad and Walvanad even as early as September last and the swelling of the number of refugees is due to this order?

MOPLAH TRAGEDY.

Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article under the heading of "Moplah Tragedy" in the Mahammadan (Madras) of the 1st December 1921?

Will the Government be pleased to state why all the members of the committee appointed to inquire into the Malabar train tragedy, have been taken from the Martial Law area and why Mr. Knapp who is himself the Special Commissioner for Malabar and thus also responsible for the administration of Martial Law in Malabar has been made president of this Committee?

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £126,042,000, as compared with £126,012,450 last week.

Owing to the late arrival of the boat from South Africa no gold has been on offer since Monday. The small supplies available were taken for the United States of America.

New York reports the arrival of gold to the value of 4,050,000 dollars 5,470,000 dollars from London; 455,000 dollars from South America and 400,000 from Germany.

We also learn that £400,000 in sovereigns have been shipped from Sydney, New South Wales, destined for San Francisco.

The net export of gold from India during September was 23,455 ounces valued at Rs. 1,99,91,465.

CURRENCY.

A decree has been issued in France prohibiting the export of the new aluminium currency. We understand that the coins are extraordinarily popular, and disappear almost as soon as issued. This action indicates the desire of the populace to possess coins, although their intrinsic is not equal to their nominal value.

SILVER.

The free buying by the India Bazaars—rumoured as likely to set in for the approaching settlement steamer on the 22nd instant, has not yet materialized. Small orders have been cabled over, but by no means of sufficient substance to import vigour to the market. Sales on China account have been somewhat substantial, and Continental supplies have not been absent. On the whole, business has not been active, and the tone has remained poor—buyers generally being shy to operate. The tendency of prices was to sag, but to-day heavy Continental supplies caused a substantial fall of 1-3/8d. for cash and 1¼d. for 2 months delivery, making the quotation 33¼d. for both positions. This figure is the lowest fixed for cash since June 6th last and for forward since June 8th last. Very large shipments are reported from San Francisco to the East, most of which is destined for China. Some portion, however, is shipped with option for India, a proviso which suggests that the Bazaars may have little inducement to buy here for the February settlement in Bombay; Continental supplies can be expected to come into the market now from time to time, so that, the requirements for the Chinese New Year having been completed, and the Indian Bazaars being sluggish buyers only the immediate outlook can hardly be regarded as healthy.

The net imports of silver into India during the month of September amounted to 4,065,283 ounces valued at Rs. 95,86,997.

Mr. Findlay Shirras, the Director of the Labour Bureau in India, stated the monsoon conditions in Bombay were satisfactory. He went on to say—"As the monsoon is the backbone of labour conditions, this means that the next year is full of agreeable possibilities. There will be produce to be marketed and exported, and goods to be imported or manufactured and consumed. The solemn fact is that India during the space of a twelve-month has been struggling against an over-mastering depression. A change is, above everything else, to be welcomed."

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees).

Notes in Circulation, Nov. 15, 17676, Nov. 22, 17691, Nov. 30, 17686.

Silver coin and bullion in India, Nov 15, 7901, Nov. 22, 7910, Nov. 30, 7952.

Silver coin and bullion out of India. 2453, Nov. 22, 2454, Nov. 30, 2452.

Gold coin and bullion in India, Nov. 15, 6700, Nov. 22, 6700, Nov. 30, 6440.

Gold coin and bullion out of India.

Securities (Indian Government), Nov. 15, 6700, Nov. 22, 6700, Nov. 30, 6440.

Securities (British Government), Nov. 15, 655, Nov. 22, 635, Nov. 30, 634.

No coinage of rupees was reported during the week ending 30th ultimo.

The stock in Shanghai on the 3rd instant, consisted of about 28,00,000 ounces in sycee, 23,00,000 dollars, and 2,290 silver bars as compared with about 28,00,000 ounces in sycee, 23,00,000 dollars and 920 silver bars on the 26th ult.mo.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s. 7¼d. the tael.

Quotations:—December 2nd, 37.1/2d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. cash 37.1/4d. 2 mos. Bar Gold p. oz. fine, 101s. 3d.

December 3rd, 37.1/4d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. cash 37.1/4d. 2 mos. Bar Gold p. oz. fine. 101s. 3d.

December 5th, 36.5/8d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. cash 36.3/8d. 2 mos. Bar Gold p. oz. fine, 101s. 8d.

December 6th, 36.3/8d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. cash 36.1/8d. 2 mos. Bar Gold p. oz. fine, 101s. hd.

December 7th, 36.1/8d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. cash 36.2/8d. 2 mos. Bar Gold p. oz. fine, 100s. 6d.

December 8th, 34.1/2d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. cash 34.1/2d. 2 mos. Bar Gold p. oz. fine. 100s. 11d.

Average, 8th, 36.395d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. cash 36.205d. 2 mos. Bar Gold p. oz. fine Averages 101s./1. 2d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 3.1/8d. and 3d. below those fixed a week ago.

GURDWARA REFORM AND THE BABAS.

The Secretary of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee sends us the following:—Some interested persons are trying to create a misunderstanding among the 'Gurbans' (Bawas or descendants of the Sikh Gurus) that the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee is hostile towards them as a community. This is absolutely false and mischievous, and we are certain that the Gurubans will not be deceived by such lies. Although some individuals among them did act unworthily some time ago, their actions were never taken by the Shiromani Committee as expressive of the attitude of the whole Gurubans.

That the Shiromani Committee has got absolutely no prejudice against Baba's as such is evident from the fact that a Baba, Professor Harkishan Singh, M.A. of Khalsa College, an elected member of the Committee, has been taken on the Executive Committee and has been further trusted with the responsible position of one of the seven members of the Working Committee. Any able Sikh, who is a supporter of the ideals of the Gurdwara reform, be he a Bawa or not, enjoys the regard of the Shiromani Committee. At this critical time the Panth expects every Sikh to do his duty. The descendants of our great Gurus are certainly expected to remember their high traditions and act up to them.

A WIFE'S CONGRATULATION.

Mrs. Vajid Ali writes from Rai Bareli:—My country-brethren and fellow-sisters,—It is with much joy that I find my husband Mir Wajid Ali, member of the U. P. Prov. Congress Committee imprisoned to-day in pursuance of a just cause. I bid him farewell with an unprecedented joy, congratulate him that he has been able to do his bit for the motherland, and also flatter myself at the situation.

The heaps of the massacred bodies on the desert of Karbela are flitting across my mind, I behold in imagination the infant (Ali Asghar) dying there in the hands of his father, I think of the pale and haggard faces, driven to extreme by hunger and thirst, fighting to the last and expiring in the end—all to save Islam from ruin. Surely that was far more severe a test than what has been put to my husband! There was a prisoner in Karbela too—one who could not walk by himself, much less so under heavy iron-chains, yet was made to walk on foot for miles and miles. His prison was tinroofed, exposed to the hot sun of a desert in the day and to dew in the night. Yet despite it, he bore all with patience. I pray to God to give my husband and other co-workers the same courage to withstand all, and also to be ready for more, if required.

UNVEILING CALCUTTA WAR MEMORIAL.

TEXT OF PRINCE'S SPEECH

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales unveiling the Calcutta War Memorial said:—"In one sense the brave men to whose memory I have the privilege of unveiling this memorial today need no memorial. For together with all those who made supreme sacrifice in the great war their name liveth for evermore, but it is right and fitting that in this great centre of commercial activity there should be a memorial to hand on the great tradition, and patriotism, for which the death's dark vale had no terrors. Amid crowded preoccupations of life in this city, men may pause here for a while in reverence and take away inspiration to strengthen their lives. They will find here enduring monument to nobler instincts and purer influences, than those with which the daily round of existence brings them into contact. For this memorial will testify our gratitude to those who died that we might live. It will remind generations that come after, of loyalty and devotion to the Empire which these men placed above all other claims. It will stand as witness to the supreme expression of those qualities of self-sacrifice and courage on which we Britons pride ourselves."

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

GENERAL GOURAUD TO CHRISTIANS.

The following is the text of General Gouraud's proclamation:

Since Aug. 10, 1920, you know that France, in her generous wish to give peace to Turkey, has decided to hand back to the Ottoman Government one of the old provinces and two of the old Turkish towns of the empire occupied by France in virtue of the supplementary articles of the Moudros Armistice. Telegrams have informed you that, persevering in that pacific intention, the French Government, represented by its eminent negotiator, M. Franklin-Bouillon, former Minister during the war, concluded on Oct. 20 with his Excellency Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the National Assembly of Angora the agreement which puts an end to the war between France and Turkey, because in doing so the French Government were sure to meet the general with of this country, which has been too long a prey to the miseries and sufferings of the war. This conclusion of the war, which also signifies the end of brigandage and the end of disorders, will be received with relief by all the population of Asai Minor which the agreement concerens, and the others will envy them.

I know that the Christian population, and with them the Arabs and Turks who, ifrateful for the efforts made by the French authorities for the development of the prosperity of the occupied regions, have has good relatoions with them, are anxious about the morrow, and are wondering if the return of the Turkish authorities will not be followed by reprisals. I might invoke the signature of the French Government and that of his Excellency Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who in restoring peace to a large part of Turkey, has proved that he was not only a great general but also a great statesman. But I appeal to the good sense of all. A full amnesty has been proclaimed. The rights of minorities are confirmed on the same basis as in a similar convention concluded in Europe at the end of the war. Broadly speaking, that means to say that the Angora Government undertakes to grant to all inhabitants, without distinction of birth, nationality, languags, race, or religion, full and complete protection for their lives, their liberty, and their property.

KEMALIST HUMANITY.

After defining what this "protection" implies, General Gouraud continues:—

A mixed Franco-Turkish Commission will settle the method of evacuation in conditions agreed upon between the two commands. Finally, I know already that his Excellency, Mustapha Kemal Pasha has appointed for the restoration of Turkish authority in the territories handed back by the agreement of Oct. 20 men who will be worthy of this difficult and noble task, both by their will to execute the agreement in all its parts and by their firmness in meeting all agents of disorder, and that these men will work in full understanding with the French military authorities during the period of evacuation and the Consular authorities. In a few weeks, consequently, the Turkish authorities will assume responsibility for maintaining order. Can any sensible man think that this authority will not apply all its energy in the maintenance of tranquillity in preventing reprisals and further bloodshed? Not only the honour of the Angora Government and of its head is at stake, but also their evident interest, for the Franco-Turkish agreement is only half a peace; one day Turkey will have to negotiate a complete peace. Who, then, can think that, in face of this eventuality of to-morrow, his Excellency Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Angora Assembly would be so mad as to estrange the sympathies of the French Government by allowing murders and reprisals of any sort to arouse the universal reprobation of Europe and America which a return to the bloody troubles of the past would cause? In the name of the French Government that I have the honour to represent in these countries, where its word has been respected by tradition for centuries, I adjure all good citizens of whatever religion to listen to me, to maintain their calm, and not to obey a sudden impulse which would cast them again upon the roads of exile and misery where they could not count upon effective help. The French Government has taken the necessary precautions to safeguard the rights of minorities, and it has no doubt that the latter will listen to the voice of reason, which is at the same time the voice of their interest. Remain, therefore, in your homes, in your fields, at your businesses stand united under the Ottoman Government, which undertakes formally to protect you, and remain assured that you possess the full solicitude of France. To depart is to run a disastrous risk from which one cannot see a happy issue. To remain is to maintain the fruits of the labour of your ancestors in order that the prosperity of Cilicia, of Killis, and of Aintab may be revived in peace.

IF MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA HAD BEEN CHRISTIAN.

If, as Mr. Carlisle states, the Anatolian peasantry has only suffered less than the Armenians, etc., it is a little surprising to find that they have so long and so bravely maintained what must often have seemed a hopeless fight against odds. Perhaps, however, they remember what Mr. Carlisle has apparently forgotten, namely, that the Greeks on landing at Smyrna commenced their mission of civilisation by a massacre of Turks.

If Mustapha Kemal had been a Christian leading a forlorn hope against, let us say, Germans, he would have landed, deservedly, as a hero, in Britain at all events, and a few massacres would be deemed very trifling blemishes on his roll of honour. To many good Christians Cromwell is the greatest of our statesmen in spite of the "regrettable incidents" in Ireland. Why all this enthusiasm for the Christian label? Nobody nowadays practises Christian principles—R. W. Mallinson in the "Pall Mall."

MUSLIMS AND GREEKS.

Mr. Earnest H. Grimm writing to the "Westminster Gazette" in mail week on the Muslims and Greeks, said:

All friends of India in this country will welcome the views of your leader writer in to-day's issue. But there is a vital issue that the writer has failed to touch upon—the intense anxiety that prevails in Muslim circles in India as to the settlement in Turkey. We must not forget that our armies that conquered in Mesopotamia and Palestine were largely composed of Indians, and their prowess in the field was a potent factor in the successful prosecution of the war. Yet once the war was over, the modest recommendations of eminent Indian gentlemen, whose loyalty to the throne was unquestionable, were contemptuously brushed aside, and an attempt was made to force an unjust and impossible peace upon Turkey. The position now is, that in order to please a small people, we have antagonised the Muslim population of the world; nor does Mr. Lloyd George appear to have the courage of his convictions, for, having induced the Greeks to embark on a war in Asia Minor, he has apparently left them in the lurch, and thus leaves England to bear the brunt of their resentment, too. The business of making enemies goes on apace! The French have seen things in a clearer light. By their arrangement with Kemal Pasha they have consolidated their position in the Near East, have given satisfaction to the Muslim soldiers who fought so gallantly in the Allied cause, and have jockeyed England into the unenviable position of appearing to the world of Islam as their most implacable enemy.

ADLY'S REPORT.

DISAGREEMENT ON GUARANTEES

The Cario Correspondent of "The Times" wrote on the 16th of December:—

The Egyptian Delegation's report to the Sultan is issued to-day. Adly Pasha begins by giving an account of his first interview with Lord Curzon, who said he hoped that both sides would have patience when divergences of opinion arose.

Adly then outlined the Egyptian point of view, which embraced complete independence, and asked Lord Curzon to define the nature of the guarantees required, to see how far they would be compatible with independence.

This question of guarantees was discussed at five meetings in July, at the first of which Lord Curzon intimated that the British Government was not bound by the Milner project, but only by the invitation addressed to the Sultan. Whereas the military force in the Milner project was intended solely for the protection of Imperial communications, it now became, remarks Adly Pasha, the means to attain various objects the multiplicity of which indicated that the military force had become an end and was no longer a means.

The British Government, Adly was informed, did not share the Milner Mission's views on this subject, and the Alexandria riots served as the principal argument in support of this new thesis.

In regard to the Capitulations the Foreign Office conducted negotiations with the Powers on an ill-defined basis. The attitude taken by the British Cabinet was in contradiction with the principles to which the delegation was pledged. As a result of further discussion it was conceded that the number of troops and stations might be open to further discussion. It was suggested that the article relating to the matter in the treaty might be subject to revision after 10 years.

Adly Pasha then explains the delegation's purpose in continuing discussions at this stage, feeling there was still a possibility of finding fresh formulae. They had to choose between a return to Egypt, despairing of any solution, or take the line adopted—namely, that divergence of view on one question did not prevent examination of another.

After recapitulating the various phases in the negotiations Adly Pasha concludes that while the British Government made reservations in the invitation and did not state that it accepted the Milner proposals, it was still impossible to overlook the fact that the Government allowed discussion of the proposals by the public and difficult to admit that the British intended seriously to give satisfaction to Egyptians. While the British Government was not bound by the Milner project, the fact of the publication of the report officially amounted to an explicit engagement by the British not to offer less advantageous terms.

Adly Pasha derives consolation from the fact that English public opinion is favourable to Egyptian aspirations. "In any case, we have no reason to despair of divine favour nor the firm will of the nation in pursuit of independence. The nation will find in your Highness the best guardian of its interests."

VICEROY AT BIKANER

(Associated Press.)

GUJNER, Dec. 31.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess Reading accompanied by some of their personal staff, are paying an informal visit as guests of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner and arrived at Bikaner on Wednesday the 28th instant. The arrival was public and their Excellencies were met at the station by H. H. the Maharaja Kumar and the chief officials of the State and drove in state to Lalgarh Palace of His Highness' residence. In the afternoon their Excellencies attended a Gymkhana at the Victoria Memorial Club and in the evening a fire dance and Indian entertainment at the fort. Their Excellencies accompanied by His Highness motored to Gujner on Thursday where a successful Imperial sand grouse shoot was arranged. The total bag exceeded two thousand heads which, it is understood, is one of the record shoots at Gujner.

THE PACIFIC PROBLEM.

GET OUT OF CHINA.

The "Financial Review" of New York City in its issue of 19th November writes:—We have proposed the "scrapping" of our Navy at a cost of $800,000,000 dollars and probably also our future world position.

It must be a more drastic procedure Even this sacrifice will not insure peace.

In the Far East it implies a realistic appreciation and solution of the problems there, especially in China.

To-day despite all her difficulties, the old Land of the Dragon now has one of the largest standing armies in the world and behind this new and formidable public opinion.

The opium-eaters no longer predominate. Those at Washington should understand this because if they fail the pent-up suppression of the East will break forth even with greater violence than in the recent world war.

Scrapping of world navies must be followed by the scrapping of foreign government concessions in China.

The world must be able to view an All-China, not a Japan-China, a British-China, a French-China or an American-China.

There can be no truly independent and representative China until this is achieved.

If China is disunited now it is because of these parasites that feed upon the glorious old Chinese tree, but feed until branch, by branch it perishes.

Realistic action comprises these things first: abrogation of the infamous 21 demands of Japan, of the Japanese-British alliance, the Japanese occupation of Shantung, the British possession of Wei-hai-Wei, the control of the South Manchurian Railway against previous treaty rights and the mastery this gives to Japan to control the right of way through Manchuria and Mongolia into Siberia.

Let us insist that all these governments must get out of China together with their armed forces and their Chinese-bribed officials.

WHOM TO RECOGNISE IN CHINA?

The strongest criticism against China is that it is politically disunited; it not only comprises North and South governments but provincial governments as well.

The integrity of the Pekin government, recognized by the powers, is in doubt. But why expect anything different?

At its very throat are the armed forces of Japan and to the South those of Britain.

General Chang Tsao-Lin is supposed to be under Japanese influence and so is the Pekin administration. They are to the extent that they must be so, nominally, but once get Japan out of China and it will function just as well as any other representative government.

Bankers in this country in the past 3 weeks have learned that there is a power in China stronger than this unfortunate Pekin administration or the bootlegging forces of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

It is that of the Native Chinese Bankers Consortium, of the consolidated Chambers of Commerce and behind both the support of what is known as the Student bodies.

Even the adventurous Cantonese are compelled to bow to this influence.

Here rests the opportunity of Washington to achieve an immediate solution of the Chinese problem in its political aspects.

It can deal directly with a joint session of all these bodies because they can be convened at Shanghai within a few days. It can handles the belligerants of the South with one word.

The Native Chinese Banking group now controls the finances of China. Entertain no doubt of that fact—the merchant and student bodies represent the Voice of China.

In the future the Four Power Chinese Consortium should or must co-operate with this body but more in the capacity of an outside advisory organization than a direct influence.

The brilliant men at Washington who nominally represent the Pekin Government but more especially the peoples of China, will also work with these native organizations.

This appears to us to be the solution of a highly perplexing and complicated situation. We realize that the procedure of those powers opposed to a genuine solution is to confuse and postpone until the public feels that there is no such a thing as a real China or a Chinese consciousness. But America is awake and it will not be denied nor bluffed.

SUB-ASST SURGEONS' CONFERENCE.

CLAIMS FOR BETTER TREATMENT.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 30.

After a protracted sitting the 16th session of All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Conference concluded yesterday with passing the resolutions putting forth definite claims for better treatment as regards pay and prospects.

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THE SITUATION.

(Contributed.)

Thanks to the aggressive policy of a thoughtless bureaucracy, a new situation has arisen in the country calling for deep thought and statesmanship. The idea of a round-table conference is again in the air: and this time it may fructify. India is now definitely at the parting of ways. Already the situation is developing in a way which will make all retreat to the past or *status quo ante bellum* impossible. The whole fight is from the beginning to the end a fight for fundamentals. It is of fight for the whole loaf.

The barrier of British Empire playing a truly providential role. It is testing us once for all whether we do really care for liberty, whether we do really care for faith. A Moslem is no Moslem if he passively acquiesces in the practical obliteration of the Khilafat. A Hindu is no Hindu if he does not gladly accept the complete sacrifice of all material gains at the altar of *Atman*. The most common sense interpretation of morality teaches us that we—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs,—who took such an active part in wiping out the freedom of the brave Turks for no fault of theirs must now make ample atonement for it by emancipating those Turks by our own sacrifices. Swaraj has no meaning if Khilafat is in chains. It is we who have put it in chains; it is we who must set it free. Jezerat-ul-Arab is dear to a Moslem not merely because it is unredeemed Turkey, but because the very soul of Islam cries out for its emancipation. Thrace and Smyrna may be given to Turkey or withheld for a time. We have quite sure that Mustafa Kemal is powerful enough to have them. But the Muslims of India do not want such half-way houses. They want the fullest redemption of all Moslem territory at an early date. What the Muslims of India are trying to do is to bring about such a change in the vision of the Western Powers and especially England as to make the repetition of the Turkish injustice impossible. In this they have the whole-hearted support of the Hindus. In fact the question though primarily a religious one has now become a national one. The Khilafat implies Swaraj: Swaraj implies Khilafat, Asiatic politic cannot be deal with piecemeal; it presents the same fundamental features everywhere. Its [illegible] is a true, deep, lasting [illegible] can anybody—any human agency divide those whom God has united! The Hindus are therefore absolutely right in their determination to suffer incarceration for the Khilafat. To us Hindus and Moslems and Sikhs, Khilafat is the first condition of a compromise. We will not lay down our arms as long as one inch of the Jazirut-ul-Arab is under the unholy possession of an un-Islamic power.

Such is the irreducible minimum of the first demand. But the country has a triple goal before itself. The Punjab and Swaraj again resolve themselves into one problem. India must be free to practise her own creed in her own way. Three hundred millions of Indians are not prepared to be hirelings in the Empire. Three hundred millions of human beings should prefer to be wiped out of existence rather than accept a national humiliation. Freedom is the first condition of true life. Political freedom—the right to decide our own destiny, to shape our policy in our own way—is the most indispensable prerequisite for an all-round realization of our self. We cannot afford to place existence first and freedom afterwards. Surely, man to man we are not inferior to Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, Russians, Bulgarians, Serbs, Austrians, Greeks, Afghans, Tibetans, Japanese, Irishmen, Americans, Canadians, Belgians, Portuguese or Spanish people. Such a situation is full of humiliation to any Indian who has any knowledge of his past traditions. Yet we have come to this pass. Let us once for all grasp the fact that there can be no pattering with this most sacred of all causes—the emancipation of the Motherland. How can there be any compromise regarding this essential of essentials?

These considerations should be patent to all who gather together in a formal on informal conference. It ever there is to be a real conference, let it be a conference of free India and free England—meeting each other on terms of perfect equality and signing treaties to protect each other's interests for the common cause of humanity. A conference improvised at present is very misleading: the Government may push forward the idea to convince the Moderates that there can be no common platform between reasonable people and whole-hoggers and thus weaken the movement. The N. C. O. leaders may take part in it with the hope of weaning Moderate opinion from the side of bureaucracy. But the real fact in the situation is the determination of the people to suffer. This determination must grow in strength, volume, and intensity. The real force behind all diplomacy is the force of silent solid determination of a growing nation.

All conferences such as those contemplated at present are foredoomed to failure. We are yet at the beginning of the struggle, and we cannot yet be said to have made considerable impression upon the world. A round-table conference has no meaning as long as there is not substantial agreement on the fundamentals. Those big minds of India who stand aloof from the movement so far should now take the opportunity of seceding from the Government if it does not immediately release all who have not preached violence and if it does not agree with the grant of Dominion status to India. Let men like Chintamani, Pundit Jagat Narain, Setalwad, once for all withdraw their corporation from the bureaucracy if it persists in repression and strengthen the hands of Gandhi by taking to the organization of those items in the programme, in which they have faith. It would be a sight to see Surendranath Bannerjee once more leading the Bengalis to victory. Here is a crisis in which honest men can easily find a comprehensive formula bread enough to meet the requirements of men of different shades of opinion and can act shoulder to shoulder in the realization of their commen goal.

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NEW YEAR AWARDS TO POLICEMEN.

KING'S POLICE MEDALS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 1.

Madras:—Mr. W. H. Pitt, Superintendent; Sergeant T. A. Sumner; Constable S. Yeshiah of Nellore; Sergeant H. E. Keats; Inspector W. A. P. Hankinson; Sub-Inspector S. Durajswami Pillai of South Arcot; Mr. C. G. Tottenham, District Superintendent; Khan Bahadur Elayat Valiyapath Amudy, Superintendent; Inspector M. Narayana Menon; Sub-Inspector U. Kunhi Kannan; Constable K. A. Sankaran Nair.

Bombay: Constable Thaya Gyanu; Constable Shripat Pawji of Nasik; Mr. G. A. Shillidy, District Superintendent; Mr. G. Atmaram Megha, Deputy Superintendent; Mr. I. C. Boyd, District Superintendent; Sub-Inspector D. A. Mandavkar C.I.D.; Sub-Inspector S. Bhagappa of Dharwar; Constable Ismail Hussain of Aden

Bengal:—Mr. J. A. M. J. Goldie, Commissioner; Constable Jagadish Dube of Hooghly; Constable Baliram Singh of Hooghly; Babu U. C. Chanda, Deputy Superintendent; Mr. F. J. Lowman, Superintendent.

United Provinces:—Mr. J. E. Fife, Superintendent; Head Constable Tej Singh Mr. H. G. Richardson, Deputy Inspector-General; Mr. H. De L. Ross, Deputy Inspector-General; Sub-Inspector Abdul Hamid Khan.

Punjab:—Sub-Inspector Sultan Khan of Rawalpindi; Sub-Inspector M. Mehr Dil Khan of Mianwali; Head Constable Sher Muhammad of Mianwali; Head Constable Ali Muhammad of Ferozepur; Sardar Amrik Singh, Deputy Inspector General of Patiala State; Head Constable Ahmad Niwaz Khan of Shahpur; J. W. Bowring, Superintendent C. I. D.

Burma:—Head Constable Telu Singh of Tarrawady; Mr. Maung San Ko, Honorary Deputy Superintendent; Lieut.-Col. F. L. Urman, I.A.; Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police; Sardar Bahadur Kishan Singh Naib, Commandant of Military Police.

Assam:—T. A. Furze, M.C., Superintendent; Constable Deodhari Singh of Lakhimpur; Constable Ram Dahin Chowbey of Lakhimpur.

N. W. F. Province:—Sub-Inspector Ferozeddin; Sub-Inspector Feroze Khan; Sepoy Sarmast Khan of Frontier Constabulary Draban.

Hyderabad State:—Muhamad Azizullah, Touring Superintendent C. I. D., H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.

ARMY DEPARTMENT ORDER OF BRITAIN.

Lieut.-Colonel Moti Singh of Kapurthala State Infantry, Major Maya Singh of Kapurthala State Infantry; Captain Khan Muhammad Khan of Khairpur State Camel Corps.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 1.

The Western disturbance which now lies over Central India has given nearly general rain in the East Punjab and Northwest the United Provinces, with rain and snow on the adjacent hills; and local rain in the West Central Provinces, South-east Madras with a few falls in Madras, Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore, Bombay, Deccan.

The depression in the Arabian sea ceased to affect the coast stations. Chief Amounts:—Bareilly, three quarters; Chakiata two; Ambala a quarter; Parbham three quarters; Simla one and half; Seoni half; Nagpur a quarter; Madras half; and Belgaum, Bangalore, and Cuddaphh a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension eastwards in the east United Provinces, and Central Provinces, and into Bengal; and decrease in Punjab.

KHADI NAGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Walking through the "Khadi Nagar," the following beautiful lines of Pope came to my mind. I am sending them to you:—

"Let only such tread this sacred floor
Who dare to love their country and the poor
Or good tho' rich, humane and wise tho' great
Jove give but these, we have not to fear from Fate."

—Yours etc.,
N. K. ATRE.

THE WHITE CITY.

ON THE BANK OF SABARMATI

BY BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA

Since the days of Lord Curzon, Delhi has been generally known as the White City or the City of Canvas. It has been the centre of many a Durbar held by British Rulers during the last fifty years, and a white canvass City was put up for these occasions. A brief review of these will not be out of place.

(1) Lord Lytton's Durbar:—It was in 1879, that Lord Lytton held the first British Durbar in India to proclaim Queen Victoria as the Empress of India.

(2) Lord Curzon's Durbar:—In 1903, Lord Curzon held the famous Delhi Durbar to celebrate the Coronation of King Edward the VII.

(3) Lord Harding's Durbar:—It was in 1909, that Lord Harding held another Durbar at Delhi to celebrate the Coronation of King George in England.

(4) The King's Durbar:—And in 1910-11, King George held the historic Durbar at Delhi to celebrate his coronation.

Thus the White City has sprung up at Delhi at different times to perpetuate, to stabilize, and to celebrate the British Rule in India. These Durbars have drained India. Thus the White City on the Banks of the Jamna has been official and extravagant. May we now turn to.

The White City:—On the Banks of Sabarmati? Truth is our motto. And white represents Truth. So it was but natural, that the City that sprang up at Sabarmati should have a white appearance. And to translate our professions of Swadeshi into practice, khadi was in evidence everywhere. The whole mundup was made of White Khadi:—Khadi floors, Khadi partitions Khadi roof and khadi decorations. Further there were khadi arches, khadi steamers and khadi placards. Furthermore, the volunteers were in khadi, the Chairman was in khadi, the speakers and spectators were in khadi also. If we compare and contrast the White Cities at Delhi and Sabarmati, we shall find the following.

(1) At Delhi were seen Maharajahs and Nawabs. At Sabarmati are found scholars like Mr. Paul Richards and Saints like Gandhiji, Shradhanand and Andrews!

(2) Delhi was the centre of courtiers and title hunters. Sabarmati has been the home of servants of motherland!

(3) The White City at Delhi drew ultra loyalists and Johhookumis. But Sabarmat is the centre of fearless critics!

(4) Pageantry and verbosity marked the proceedings at Delhi. Simplicity and brevity were clearly revealed at Sabarmati!

(5) The White City at Delhi was a bureaucratic institution. The one at Sabarmati is the national and Popular Assembly!

(6) No carpets or tables, no chairs or sofas, no cushions or fashions marred the utter simplicity of the White Pandal at Sabarmati!

(7) No infantry or cavalry, no aeroplane or artillery were in evidence at Khadi Nagar!

(8) Only White-clad volunteers, without sticks or lathies, patrolled the routes and attended to the wants of the visitors.

(9) There are no races, and no fire works in Khadi Nagar!

Wherever we may turn, to the pandalor to the Nagar, to the City or to the Pradarshan (exhibition) there are distinct signs of an earnest endeavour to revive Indian Art, Indian music, Indian painting, Indian agriculture Indian spinning and Weaving, Churkha and the Loom; and above all Indian chivalry, Indian Unity, Indian non-violence, and Indian nationhood. Thus on the banks of the Sabarmati is held a most momentous session of the Congress, which, Heaven helping, will be hailed as the harbinger of Swaraj in days to come.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I. D. F. changed into I. T. F. in last July. The University Training Corps has got practically the same terms. Moreover, it has got British Treatment, and dress which is not allowed to other units of the I. T. F.

Compared with the regular British soldiers, the dress of the U. T. C. is quite laughable. Cleanliness and smartness are the necessary disciplinary rules in military life to carry impression on the minds of the people surrounding. But the present dress U-T-C. is improving so slowly that it does not prove the University soldiers anything better than Telegraphsmen or peons in an office.

The disciplinary training, so far as military life is concerned, is not strict; and thus, as an effect of it, irregularity prevails every where. Attendance is poor. Most of those who turn on parade ground, come without uniform!! No definite squads are given to would-be instructors for the course, they are to go through. In addition, no definite position is made known; and thus pay is unsettled.

Above all, the wondeful thing is this that the University authorities who introduced this new idea into practice, have never condescended to show any sympathy to the students.

In conclusion, the only happy thing is this that the University commanding Officer in charge of the Company is sincerely working but receives no encouraging response or sympathy from outside.

If this is the case, what would be the progress of the Company? Can the military authorities not pay a little attention to this and improve the 1st Bombay Company. U. T. C. I. T. F.?—Yours etc.

MATHI MOHAN.

SWARAJYA.

The definition of Swarajya is fast becoming a necessity. We have seen often expressed an earnest desire to know the principles that are to be laid laid in the foundations of the new social order and sometimes a sarcastic curiosity about the airy vision which India cherishes. Though we may wait to answer the doubts of the latter sort till they seem more worthy consideration, the urgency of a clear understanding of the issue cannot be ignored.

Babu Bhagwandas, in his article on "The Immediate Need," in "The Independent" of the 1st instant, has at some length argued about India's unpreparedness for a definition of Swaraj. After mildly regretting the want of material for building up the foundations of legislation and representation, he deplores the very absence of an ideal to which may be brought the sacrifice of a life of service.

I consider the doubts entertained in this letter as typical, arising from a superstitious belief in the inevitable necessity of the beneficent power of the State, and an insufficient comprehension of religious principles which are to determine our course of life.

The Bombay riots are taken as having occurred during that Swarajya which is been the result of the three doctrines of 'Non-Violence," "Swadeshi", and "Hindu-Moslem Unity"; and a host of phantom devils are conjured up as still remaining to be combated after that small bit of an achievement. If anything, the Bombay riots show, that these ideals have not yet been translated into the lives of men and the fear of recurrence of similar troubles under Swarajya does not speak of a clear conception of its three components: "Non-violence," "Swadeshi", and "Hindu-Moslem Unity."

Such doubts show that an exposition of the problem of Swarajya and its components will bear much repetition.

To the persistent demand for a definition of Swarajya, it may be said, that the idea though capable of infinite comprehension and elucidation, cannot bear definition. To define it is to destroy it.

For dialectic precision it may be comprehended as a result of three religious doctrines, "Non-violence," "Swadesi," and "Hindu-Moslem Unity." The fulfilment of these is the essential condition of Swarajya, and Swarajya is the spontaneous result of that fulfilment.

Swarajya is not the final goal. It is the natural condition of a religious community, compatiable with human dignity. When men as a community are not in a position to enjoy freedom of life, there must be something wrong with the theory upon which their social order is reared.

RESULT OF FOREIGN DOMINATION.

If every individual of a community had the capacity of introspection upon every ruling of the peaceful tenor of his true life, the calamity of a foreign yoke could never befall them. Hardened by a course of inertia, we are often inclined to disregard personal experiences as being accidental and non-essential, and we refuse to shake off our lethargy except through much pain and suffering. The burden and shame of foreign domination, which has reached such a pitch of scientific efficiency as we dare not meet it in open, violent hostility, has at last impelled us to turn inward to find out where we lost our bearings with life, to know that weakness in us which is mainly responsible for our deplorable condition.

This problem seems political; for, the present impetus is derived from a phenomenon which uniformly and simultaneously affects a vast community. But the false political science, with its postulated violence, will evidently not serve the need of a nation without arms.

We are ruled by Britain not so much because Britain is tyrannical as because we are slavish. We are unhappy not because others make us so, but because we are weak; we have forsaken the strength of God and religion, and our duty to our Father and brothers. It is the irony of our life that what should have once been sweetly and gracefully accepted, is thrust back upon us, after an age of misery, as the last resource. The helplessness of disarmed India, and conscription in the most efficiently armed nations of Europe have equally taught us that true freedom can only be enjoyed by the non-violent, that the measure of liberty is not the lesser or greater possession of wealth, or power to coerce or restrict those whom we consider wicked, but the voluntary acceptance of Divine Laws of Life.

PROBLEM OF SWARAJYA.

The problem of Swarajya is that of harmonising the conflicting interests of men.

This question has times out of number been put to the arbitrament of the sword, and after thousands of years of the life of humanity we are no nearer the solution.

Let us consider the cases of extreme justification for benevolent force, and take the professional of men in all sincerity. My brother worships idols, which I consider blasphemous polytheism. May I break his idols and forcibly convert him to my faith? My brother thinks that Government is an inevitable condition of human progress, and I upon it as a monstrous superstition which hampers true progress. May I engineer a violent revolution? My brother thinks it is his duty to manage my household, because he can do it better than I, and even exerts violence to compel me to abide by his decision. How badly must I have regulated my affairs that he can have the presumption to dictate in the matter. If, after all, it has come to that pass, can I, with dignity, allow the cudgel to settle that dispute? All I have got to do is so to regulate my affairs, that he will be ashamed of his pretetions.

I am endowed with conscience and reason to differentiate good from evil, and I am called upon to serve the good with my life and eradicate the evil. But it almost invariably happens that what I consider good is what another man thinks of as bad, and *vice versa*. How sholl we harmonise this conflict of honest convictions? He is as much a spark of the divine light as I am. How can I bring him to see eye to eye with me? The possibility of error in the judgment of either must is fairness, be equally divided. After all what I see is by the light that is common to both of us. I am an humble seeker and follower of truth. It would be godless arroganee to claim perfect knowledge of truth. It is upon this humble confession of the limitations and imperfections of human knowledge that the doctrine of non-violence is based. How can I violently enforce acceptance of a proposition which may tomorrow prove false, even at the bar of public opinion? Non-violence is a logical consequence of love and humility.

CAPACITY FOR SUFFERING.

But he alone acts in the true humility who enjoys the capacity for being coerced. Who has waived his opportunity of doing violence can alone command, in voluntary suffering, the deference due to intensified truth. It is not necessary that in every conflict the spiritual resister should be able to command greater force, but his life must be the one testimony of his ideal of non-violence. Through renunciation and suffering alone can we testify to the earnestness of our convictions, and commend them to acceptance by others. Great sacrifices of labour and life are invoked in the service of truth, but that demand is divinely commensurate with our limitations. The supremest demand is of our own labour and life.

The ideal of non-violence is not to claim infallibility for products of human reason, much less if it be our own; not to sit in judgment upon men and upon the whole world, but earnestly yet humbly ever to seek after truth and commend our findings to other men by an appeal to their reason, and by our own labour and suffering for our convictions.

But the standard below which it is morally impossible to descend is not to use violence in speech or action in maintaining our propositions. True life, true freedom lies between the fulfilment of this minimum demand and greater and even greater approximation to the ideal.

APPLICABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL CONDUCT TO POLITICAL FREEDOM.

How can this ideal of individual conduct be applied towards the achievement of the political freedom of India? There can be no theory of political life as distinguished from that of individual life. The phenomenal happenings, arbitrarily called political history, lends itself more readily to scrutiny and deduction than personal experience. Though human life manifests itself in bold relief on the political plane, it is but a result of the theory of life commonly existing among individuals forming that community that we behold. How can a change in the result be brought about without removing the old causes which bore fruits of evil, and substituting truer ones in their place? Political phenomena can at best be taken as the barometer of that of which it is a result, but the existing political theory to attempt to bring about the regeneration of man by legislation is to mistake the effect for the cause.

We are not seldom tempted to believe that political science with its legislative fiction and its cruel fact of force, will bring about a spiritual regeneration. One of the inalienable properties of spiritual influence is the voluntary acceptance of the higher truth by man, with a clear consciousness of its beneficent effects upon his life. However long you may foree submissoin from him to your proposition, which may be the nearest approximation to truth, you cannot make him believe that his good lies in his submission to your demands. The very fact of violence shows that he is made to submit to what he does not think to be his convictions and that he is a slave.

SPIRITUAL ADVANCEMENT.

Since the dawn of history, humanity has been living under various conditions of the violent state. And there is no denying the fact that we have been spiritually advancing all that time. But how can it, therefore, be asserted that the form of the State, is the cause of that progress? Prostitution is perhaps older than history, why may we not then, with equally good reason, if not better, argue that prostitution is the cause of spiritual advancement?

All through the life of humanity, along with its voluminous records of constitution, there has ever been a living public opinion pervading the very atmosphere of Time. It is this sustaining, vitalising power of an ever-ascending religious life-conception that is moving us along the path. It was too subtle to be brought under the purview of the pen, and if it could, that achievement was never paying and always persecuted.

We, who are conveniently accustomed to judge arguments by their loudness, have almost wholly discounted the potency of religion towards the amelioration of man.

It is possible physically to ruin millions of men with one stroke of legislation, whose durance may degenerate them but legislation with its roots in violence can never raise the consciousness of men, which lives in the ether of public opinion, always higher than legislation. It is this power that has always exercised a corrective influence upon legislation and has suffered in bearing the burden of the load of legislation.

M. M. COYAJEE.

GUJERAT CLUB "AT HOME."

IN HONOUR OF KHILAFAT AND LEAGUE PRESIDENTS.

(By our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 31.

The Gujerat Club which is a purely a social institution having among its members all classes of people, officials and non-officials, Parsees, Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians was at home last night in honour of Hakim Ajmal Khan, President of the Congress and the Khilafat Conference and Hazrat Mohani, President of the Muslim League. The club grounds were beautifully illuminated.

About 500 guests were present, including Mr. C. V. Achariya, Pt. Rambhujdutt Choudri, Sirdar Premsing, Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Miss Tyabji, Ambalal Sarabhai Hoshanji Wadia, Kothawala Dabholkar, Tricamlal Chunilal, Broker Ranchodlal, Amritlal, Kalidas, Javeri, Pandit Mavalankar, Messrs. Khatri, Ramanbhai, Nilkanth, Jamnadas, Kinariwala, Purshottamdas, Gujjar Mashruwala, Jayantilal Amritalal, Mangalelas Jesinghbhi, Shukla of Rajkot, Dr. Ansari, V. J. Patel Dr. Manguri, M.L.C. and Bi Amman, Mother of All Brothers.

Owing to the meeting of the Working Committee of the congress occupying much longer time than was expected, Hakim Ajmal Khan arrived a little late. Meanwhile the guests were treated to music, instrumental and vocal of Miss Tyabji Bi Amman, mother of Ali Brothers arrived at the Club and was accorded a hearty reception, all those present rising from their seats in honour of the lady. Mr. Abbas Tyabji, on behalf of those present, heartily welcomed the lady, who had courageously borne all trials and tribulations and was rejoicing in the incarceration of her dear sons. Mr. Tyabji referred at length to the prosecution of the Brothers for holding religious faith in high esteem. He also referred incidentally to the Calcutta riots and the Dharwar police shooting and Muslim League incident at Bombay when three known Budmashes were able to dissolve the meeting of the league. In all cases said Mr. Tyabji with confidence responsibility did not lie with the non-cooperators but police resorted to firing under some provocation which did not come from the people but some small unruly element known to the police. Mr. Tyabji appealed to every Indian to sink his differences and do his duty for the sake of his mother-land even as the brave mother of the Ali Brothers had done rejoicing in suffering, welcoming every fresh addition and trusting to the infinite mercy of God. Mr. Tyabji also assured one and all that they need have no apprehensions whatsoever of any danger or risk to life and property from non-co-operators.

On Hakimji's arrival he was welcomed and conducted to the seat of honor in the midst of the gathering. Mr. Jivanlal spoke a few words of welcome expressing it was a proud privilege of the club to extend welcome to such a distinguished leader of the country as Hakim Saheb. After the guests were entertained to some fine music, light refreshments were served and the pleasant functions of the evening came to a close with a small speech from Hakimji who expressed his sincere regret that other pressing work should have delayed his arrival, much to the inconvenience of all the guests. He hoped that Swaraj which was the ideal of all the Indians irrespective of caste or political creed would be attained by India and asked them all to do honestly their duty. Hakimji was garlanded and presented with bouquets and the successful function terminated at a late hour of the night.

THE BAHAI CONVENTION,

THIRD DAY.

The third day's meeting of the 2nd all-India Bahai convention was presided over by Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao, who said that the Mission of Abdul Baha had been to remove prejudice and to respect the light of knowledge shining from whatsoever lamp.

Prof Shirazi then delivered a lecture on the life of Abdul Baha. He said Baha was the product of all philosophies and teachings and summed up in himself the truths of all religions. Even when he was a prisoner in the Turkish Fortress of Acre, owing to the orders of Sultan Abdul Hamid, his teachings spread over the whole world and Bahai centres came into existence in such places as Berlin, Paris, London, New York, Teheran, Calcutta, Tokio and Shanghai, not to speak of places of less importance. When he was released from prison he undertook an extensive journey over Europe and America and lectured before large audiences of enthusiastic men. He died last year at the ripe age of 77, leaving four daughters behind him. Prof. Browne and others who had interviews with him had declared that in Baha's presence they have felt his power to transform character. The most important of his teachings was summed up in the following words:—"To be as one soul in many bodies; for the more we love each other, the nearer we shall be to God; but to know that our love, our unity, our obedience must not be by confession, but of reality."

THE BAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I crave some space in your valuable paper and as a wellwisher of labour in general and Railwaymen in particular I hope you will not deny the privilege. An Anglo-Indian or European lad seeking appointment on the G. I. P. Railway after finishing his so-called educational career, in the Traffic Department as a Ticket Collector on Rs. 60—10—90, within a period of three years or even less, he becomes a goods guard on Rs. 100—15—155 from here he takes a leap to Rs. 300, either as a Train Controller Yard Inspector, or an Assistant Stationmaster with prospects of rising to Rs. 500. Then again there is nothing to prevent him from getting into the officers grade, where he can rise to be a Deputy Traffic Manager. So much for the Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

An Indian of superior educational qualifications is started as an untrained candidate on Rs. 30. Eventually he becomes a Head Goods, Coaching, Parcel or Trainship clerk on a salary of Rs. 90 after about 30 years service. (Years mind you, not months). Those Indians who take to the Telegraph Branch become Stationmasters in the evening of their life.

Continued neglect of Indian intellect and partial treatment is further evidenced, by the fact that there is not one Indian Station Master at any one important station, throughout the G. I. P. system or a Traffic Inspector. It is well nigh 80 years since the G. I. P. Railway started work in India, if in these 80 years the administration could not find or train serviceable Indians to hold positions of trust, when will they? The plea advanced is that the Indians as a class are not suited to command mixed labour. Now that the Industrial Disputes Committee is sitting in Bombay in common fairness they ought to record the evidences of staff representatives (elected by the staff) of the G. I. P. Railway.—Yours, etc.,

"IN DESPAIR."

Manmad, Dec. 28.

CALCUTTA RACES.

LAST DAY'S MEETING.

INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL WON BY CHINA EGG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 2.

The last day of the Calcutta First Meeting saw a very large attendance. In all the races there were big fields, and thanks to close handicapping the finishes were call exciting. Details:—

THE MARATHON PLATE. Division II.—Distance St. Leger Course, 1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yards.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700 and third Rs. 300.

Handicap for horses in Division 4th.

Mr Willson's ETHELWILL 7-11 Mcquade 1
Mr Roychandhuri's LLOYDS 8-11 Barden 2
Messrs Mackenzie Sons' MERCI 8-5 Har-Mnd Ivshrdluua—rison 3
Mr Pratt's NIGGS 7-10 Reynolds 4

Time:—3 minutes 17 4/5 seconds.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 167. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 19.

THE INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL.—

Winner a cup value £50 presented by R. C. T. C and Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 3,000; and third Rs. 2,000. Handicap Steeplechase for horses

Mr Jones' CHINA EGG 12-7 Stuart 1
Messrs Byass and Sheppard's LESTO 10-8 Fawatt 2
Mr Tutwiller's MONSIEUR NESTOR 11-5 Lyons 3

Time:—6 minutes 13 seconds.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 26 and Rs. 39.

THE AVENUE PLATE. Division 1.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500.

Handicap for horses in 3rd Division

H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's THE LARK 9-8 Ratchie 1
Mr Roscoe's SIMON'S GIFT 8-10 Flynn 2
Mr Thaddeus' GOLD REEF 8-8 cd 8-9 Remis 3
Messrs Louvett Soutar's LOMONDS PRIDE 9-5 Rile 4

Time:—1 minute 28 1/5 seconds.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 195. Places Rs. 83, Rs. 73 and 61.

THE HILLIARD PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500 Handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr Thaddeus' GOLDGAINER 8-10 Ruis ... 1
H H the Maharani of Cooch Behar's NOUT-BUTWEEL 8-7 Ritchie 2
Mr Goculdass' VERGE 9-8 W Huxley ... 3
Messrs Evers and Eddis' LLANSINFRIED 8-1 Dobie 4

Time:—1 minute 26 4/5 seconds.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 180. Places Rs. 56, Rs. 41 and Rs. 19.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Winner Rs 5,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. Handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr Essajee's MARMION 8-0 A C Walker 1
Mr Thaddeus' MAMET 37-6 cd 77-7 Meekings 1*

*Dead heat.

Mr Thomas' JACK 8-9 Dobie 3
Mr Mahomed's CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY 8-13 Trahan 4

Time:—2 minutes 21 4/5 seconds.
Totalizators paid:—Rs. 25 on 9 and Rs. 52 on 13 for Win, Rs 23 and Rs. 31 on 9 and 13 respectively for Places.

THE AVENUE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Eastaun's APLOOK 7-13 Northmore ... 1
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's HAS FANCY 9-3 Ritchie 2
Mr Pogose's THE O'MALLEY 8-4 Orcutt 3
Mr Gajadhur's GOLDEN TREASURE 8-11 Higgins 4

Time:—28 4/5 seconds.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 283. Places Rs. 73, Rs. 18 and Rs. 57.

THE MARATHON PLATE. Division I.—Distance St. Leger Course 1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yard.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700 and third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Mr Svutar's PORRINGER 9-8 A D Walker 1
Mr Charles' SPIDER LEGS 8-4 cd 8-6 Wood 2
Mr Lyons' HIVORNO 8-8 Harrison 3
Mr Taylor's THE BRAT 8-0 C Walker 4

Time:—3 minutes 17 2/5 seconds.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 21 and Rs. 25.

MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

There were six events on the card for to-day's races, all of which were run successfully, and excited greatest enthusiasm and interest of a vast assemblage of spectators. The day was most delightful and after the most needed rains which fell during the last few days, the grounds looked brilliant and ideal for races. To-day being the Governor's Cup Day the influx of visitors was much larger than on the previous occasions. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon drove up in state to the Race Course, arriving just before the starting of the second race and were received by officials of the Club. Interest of the day centred round the race for the Governor's Cup (valued Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. Lord Willingdon). This was won by Hajee Ismail Sait's Abajala and the Cup was presented to the lucky winner by Lady Willingdon amidst cheers of those assembled on the ground.

Details:—

THE PONY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

High weight handicap for English and Australasian ponies.

Mr Nugent Grant's CARRIMIAR 7-4 Fownes 1
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's BERRINTHIA 7-10 Bona 2
Hajee Ismail Sait's SCINDIA 9-7 Mujeed 3

Time:—1 minute 21 seconds.
Parimutuel paid:—Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 19.

THE PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Highweight handicap for Arab ponies.

Mr Ali Asker's FAIRY GOLD GRU Hoyt
Mr J Cromwell's CORINDA 8-1 Bona 2
Lt-Col A K Heyland's MITIGATION 7-12 Babajan 3

Time:—1 minute 26 4/5 seconds.
Parimutuel paid:—Win Rs. 148. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 13.

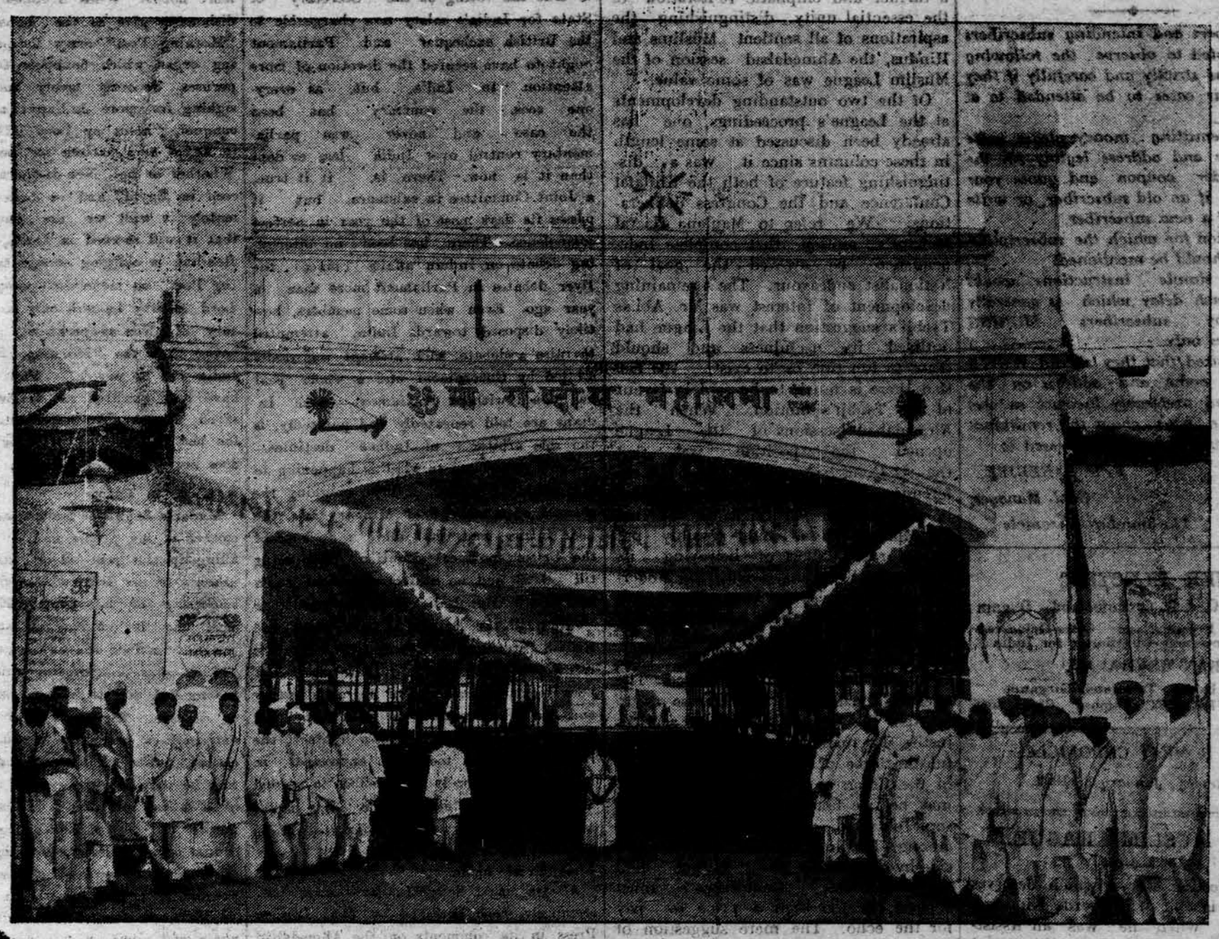
THE TAJ PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Highweight handicap for horses.

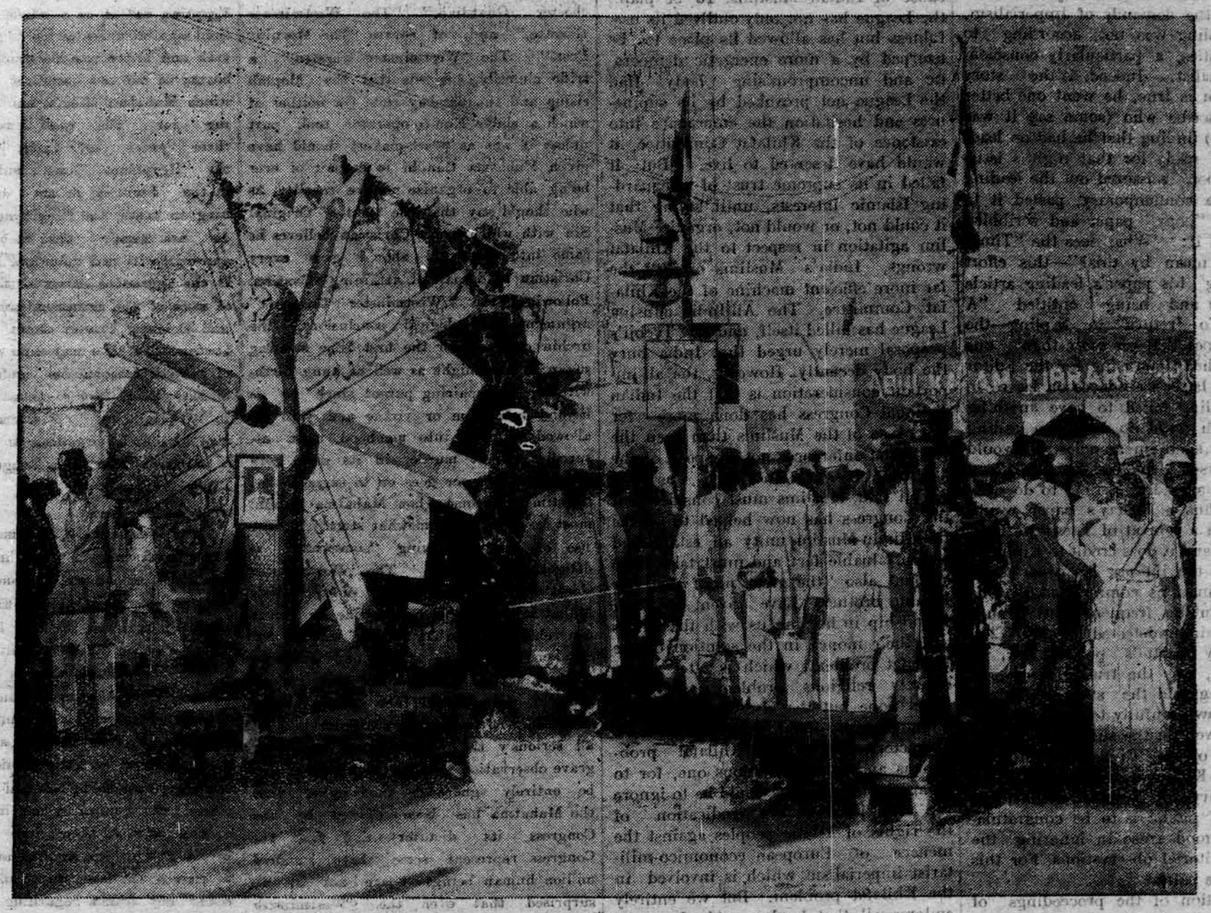
Mr M Goculdass' SALSETTE 9-7 J Huchins 1
Mr H R Dunk's ORPHAN 7-10 Fozard 2
Mr Ghieta's SPECIAL 7-13 Mayeed 3

Time:—2 minutes 31 1/5 seconds.

A VIEW OF THE AHMEDABAD CONGRESS PANDAL.



THE "AZADI-KI TOPE," OR THE "CANNON OF FREEDOM" AT THE MUSLIM NAGAR.



Parimutuel paid:—Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 19.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Highweight handicap for horses for in the 2rd Division.

Hajee Esmail Sait's ABAJALA 8-3 Bullock 1
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's JAPONETTE 8-4 White 2
Mr Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE 8-12 Gittutchis 3
Sirdar Lakshmikanteiraj MRS ZANZIBAR 7-9 Bland 4

Time:—2 minutes 42 2/5 seconds.

RAJAH VENUGOPAUL MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Mr G A Marsh's GOOD ALDRIDE 1
Mr Nugent Grant's TURBULANCE 8-8 Bland 2
Mr Yazdis' LADY CHANGEFUL 8-12 G Hutchins 3

Time:—1 minute 34 2/5 seconds.
Perimutuel paid:—Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 26.

THE HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Puswarag Urs' ARAB KNIGHT 9-11 Bullock 1
Mr Goculdass' GREY RENARD 10-13 G Hutchins 2
Mr Aga Abbas Ali's SILVER PRINCE 7-11 Majeed 3

Time:—1 minute 13 2/5 seconds.
Perimutuel paid:—Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 19, and Rs. 19.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE RESULTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Recd. 12 midnight, Jan. 1.

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham nil, Cardiff one.
Bradford nil, Liverpool nil.
Burnley two, Aston Villa one.
Chelsea nil, Arsenal two
Everton one, Bolton nil.
Manchester city three, Sunderland nil.
Newcastle three, Manchester United nil.
Oldham one, Blackburn one.
Sheffield six, Middlesbrough one.
Tottenham five, Preston nil.
West Bromwich three, Huddersfield two.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bristol two Wevorhampton nil.
Bury one, Notts Forest two.
Clapton three, Blackpool nil.
Coventry four, Port Vale one.
Derby one, Fulham one.
Hull one, Crystal Palace nil.
Leeds nil, Rotherham two.
Notts Country three, Bradford nil.
South Shields five, Barnsley two.
Stoke one, Wednesday one.
West Ham one, Leicester nil.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Northern.)

Ashington four, Nelson nil.
Barrow five, Wrexham two.
Crewe three, Durham two.
Darlington three, Accrington nil.
Halifax one, Walsall three.
Hartlepool five, Rochdale three.
Lincoln two, Chesterfiled one.
Stalybridge nil, Stockport four.
Tranmere two, Grimsby two.
Wigan three, Southport two.

(Southern.)

Aberdare two, Bristol nil.
Exeter two, newport two.
Luton Seven, Gillingham nil.
Millwall nil, Charlton one.
Norwich one, Watford one.
Plymouth three, Swansea one.
Queen's Park four, Northampton nil.
Reading nil, brighton nil.
Southampton nil, Brentford nil.
Southend two, Merthyr one.
Swindon nil, Portsmouth nil.

SCOTTISH.

Aberdeen two, Clydebank nil.
Airdrieonians three, Morton two.
Clyde three, Dundee one.
Dumbarton one, Partick four.
Falkirk one, Third Lanark two.
Hamilton one, Celtic three.
Hibernians one, ayr united one.
Kilmarnock three, Hearts nil.
Queen's Park two, Motherwell one.
Raith Rovers three, Albion nil.
Rangers four, St. Mirren one.

THE POONA HINDU TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

Mehendale beat Kappr 2-6, 6-1, 6-1.
Jathar beat V. H. Barve 6-0, 7-5.
Godbole and P. H. Brave beat Gharpure and Purandare 6-4, 6-2.

Dec. 29th Evening.

Bhusari and Deshpande beat Venegopal and Pardeshi 6-3, 8-6, 6-3.
Rao and Dandekar beat Deodhar and Bhiude 6-2 6-3.

Dec. 30th Morning.

P. H. Barve beat Jathar 6-2, 6-2.
Rao and Dandekar beat Kurne and Kammarkar 6-2, 1-6, 6-3.
Gadgil and Shriniwasrao beat Bhusari and Deshpande 6-4, 6-0.

WORLD'S RECORD BILLIARD BREAK.

NEWMANS BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Recd. 10-15 a.m. Jan. 2.

Playing against Falkiner in the London tournament, at Burroughs Hall, Newman has made th eworld's record billiard breaw of 1,274.

WORLD'S LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Recd. 10-15 a.m. Jan. 2.

Tilden, holder of the World's Lawn Tennis Singles and Woosnam and Lycett, holders of the Doubles, have expressed their willingness to play through for the championships in 1922.

INDIAN AMATEUR DRAMATICS.

The production at the Baliwalla Theatre on Saturday last of "Vasanthika" by the Krishna Mandhara Sabha, a society of Madrassi Amteurs of was very successful. A large attendance enthusiastically followed the unrolling of a dramatic story most capably portrayed by the talented actors where all acted so creditably. I it were perhaps invidious to single out any names for special mention but the able work of G. V. Rajagopalam in the name part and of D. S. Narayana Pillai in the role of Kumvarkarma son of the Dewan to the King of Hastinapura was very convincing and elicited delighted encomiums from the audience. Tonight at the Baliwala Theatre the Sabha will stage "Sarangathara" at 3-30 p.m. and we learn that the well-known musician and actor Mr. A. K. Vedararyam, who is the founder and organizer of the Sabha, will enact the principal part and all lovers of good music and acting will we are sure, avail themselves of this opportunity of seeing and hearing an actor and musician whose public appearances are not often made.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO DAY.

Mr. Govindji Vasnhi's case comes up for hearing at 11 a.m. at the Esplanade Police Court.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per extra s.s. "Indus Maru" close at 10-0 a.m.

FRIDAY, January 6.

The mail s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the outward mails of December 22, expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 7.

The s.s. "China" with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. I. will play at the Chowpatty Bandstand today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mail Steamer Morea which left Bombay on the 17th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Saturday, the 31st ultimo.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Kaisar-I-Hind with the outward Mails of the 22nd ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m., on Friday next.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

In the Sangitha Pradarshana Mandap, Ahmedabad, on the night of December 30th, Veena and Violin performances were given each separately by Veena Vidwan Parameshwara Iyer of Mysore and Violinist, Sundaram Iyer of Madras, respectively, which were appreciated by a huge audience.

SWAMI SHRADDHANANDJI & SAVITRI DEVI AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee a public meeting will meet on Wednesday the 4th instant at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at 'Piroj-Villa' (Irani's Building) compound, Matunga, G. I. P. Railway when Swami Shraddhanandji, Pandit Mathraprasadji and Mrs. Savitri Devi will speak on "The present situation." Special seats will be reserved for ladies

PRINCE'S ARRIVAL AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 2.

The "Dufferin" with the Prince of Wales on board arrived at Rangoon at dawn. The Prince landed soon after 8 a.m. and after receiving an address from the municipal committee, drove in state to the Government House through the streets lined with crowds of all communities, who gave His Royal Highness a most enthusiastic reception.

PRINCE'S REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The Prince replying to the municipal committee's address said: I thank you for your warmth for your address of welcome which you have presented me. The name which your city bears is that city of peace or more literally end of war is an appropriated testimony to what Britannica has done for Burma and Rangoon. No more romantic page in the annals of development of the empire can be found than in history of the growth of a small town in thatched huts, which passed under British occupation in 1852, into this splendid metropolis and prosperous port of to-day, where yesterday, wilderness, mud, and labyrinth hovels met our eyes. The railways and craft of the two great river valleys of Burma deliver up spoils of your mines, your oil fields, your rice plantations and your forests to factories and docks of this city. The shipping of all lands which flocks your port to carry your product to the four corners of the world is a romance too in many nationalities which throng your streets and docks at first sight amid multiplicity of creeds and tongues of your citizens that the only common tie would seem to be the bond of adherence to the British Empire under whose protection they live, and prosper. In spite of such diversity of elements, your city is essentially a part and parcel of Burma and in a true sense the Capital of Burma for in your midst stands the great Pagoda, the oldest of all holy places of religion claiming larger proportion of followers numbering the human race than any other, and this building is the supreme expression of the genius of the Burmese people. The fortunes of your city are entirely bound up with those of the province for as the main outlet for riches of Burma in her growing prosperity and welfare rests your increasing strength. The great position which this city has attained in the empire owes much to those among you, who have laboured in civic affairs and to the successful efforts of your port commissioners and your development committees. Great opportunities an responsibilities still lie ahead of you. I feel sure that they will be met in spirit of mutual cooperation for welfare of Rangoon and Burma which has animated you in the past. Gentlemen I thank you again for your address. I know I shall take away from Rangoon most pleasant recollections of my stay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January 3, 1922.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

An interesting story which deserves to be true is told of Rudyard Kipling's early days, when he was an Assistant Editor on the staff of the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore. As a promising beginning to a career which prostituted his undoubtedly wonderful genius to the demands of Imperialism, young Kipling was not, according to all authorities, a particularly conscientious journalist. Indeed, if the story told of him is true, he went one better than the scribe who (some say it was in Bombay) finding that he had no leading article ready for that night's issue of the paper, scissored out the leading article of a contemporary, pasted it to a strip of "copy" paper and scribbled underneath it: "What does the "Times of India" mean by this?"—this effort constituting his paper's leading article for the day and being entitled "A Reply." To return to Kipling—the narrative goes that on more than one occasion when deputising for the Editor during the latter's absences on leave to Simla, Kipling failed to have anything ready which could do duty as a leading article. In such emergencies, he would have recourse to the week's files and scissor out a leading article to do duty again. Thus a Friday's paper would appear with a reprint of Tuesday's leading article, and it does credit to Kipling's estimate of the interest his paper's editorial fulminations commanded that he was confident his frequent little frauds would remain undetected by the "Civil and Military Gazette's" public. Nor, we are assured, was the truth discovered until Kipling told the story himself. We have now manfully to resist a temptation to dwell on the suggestion that if the politics of the "Civil and Military Gazette" in Kipling's day were as blindly reactionary as they are to-day, the paper's past public is to be congratulated on its good sense in ignoring the journal's editorial observations. For this is beside the point.

Consideration of the proceedings of the All-India Muslim League has reminded us of how Rudyard Kipling made one leading article do the work of two. For, coming as the Muslim League's deliberations have, after the Congress and Khilafat Conference Sessions, we are conscious of the fact that any comments we can make must needs be, to some extent, a re-iteration of what we have said before in connection with the Congress and Khilafat demands. Indeed, with more ethical right on our side than Kiplin boasted, we might resurrect a recent "Chronicle" leading article on the Congress or Khilafat Conference to serve the purpose of comment on the proceedings of the Muslim League. And nothing could be more eloquent of the essential unity of Nationalist India than this fact. For, the truth is that the Khilafat Conference and the Congress have said all that can be said on the subject of India's very simple and very clearly defined aims. Coming after the statements promulgated by these representatives of Indian thought, the sessions of the Muslim League could hardly contribute anything original both in the matter of India's demands or in the manner of their setting forth. There is only one heart and one mind in Nationalist India, and that body representing a section of the nation which spoke, first spoke not only for itself but for all its sister organizations. But if only as a further and emphatic re-iteration of the essential unity distinguishing the aspirations of all sentient Muslims and Hindus, the Ahmedabad session of the Muslim League was of some value.

Of the two outstanding developments at the League's proceedings, one has already been discussed at some length in these columns since it was a distinguishing feature of both the Khilafat Conference and the Congress deliberations. We refer to Maulana Hasrat Mohani's motion that complete independence be avowed the goal of Nationalist endeavour. The remaining development of interest was Mr. Abbas Tyebji's suggestion that the League had outlived its usefulness and should cease to function or to exist. We feel that there is much to be said in favour of Mr. Tyebji's motion. When the Ahmedabad sessions of the League opened, the position was that the Congress and Khilafat Conference had already and previously expressed for Muslim India all that the Muslim League could possibly put into words. Short of betraying its trust and allying itself with the Moderates and Liberals, the League's proceeding could not fail to be banal. Its only possible function could be that of an echo of the Congress and the Khilafat Conference. The question naturally then arose as to whether the value of the echo's services justify its maintenance. However useful the force of the League's repetition of the Congress and Khilafat demand may be, we fancy that the sacrifice of some outward appearance of unity among Muslims which the existence side-by-side of the League and the Khilafat Conference must suggest, is too high a price to pay for the echo. The mere suggestion of divided efforts which the admission of co-operators to the League's debates and membership inspires is hurtful to the cause of Indian Muslims. To be plain, the League has not only outlived its usefulness but has allowed its place to be usurped by a more energetic democratic and uncompromising body. Had the League not provoked by its supineness and hesitation the emergence into existence of the Khilafat Committee, it would have deserved to live. But it failed in its supreme trust of safeguarding Islamic interests, until seeing that it could not, or would not, organize Muslim agitation in respect to the Khilafat wrongs, India's Muslims evolved the far more efficient machine of the Khilafat Committee. The All-India Muslim League has killed itself, and Mr. Tyebji's proposal merely urged that India bury the body decently. However, the all-important consideration is that the Indian National Congress has done more for the cause of the Muslims than even the Khilafat Conference, not to speak of the Muslim League. In fact, as Mr. Tyebji said, Muslims must consider that the Congress has now helped to make the Hindu-Muslim unity an established and invaluable fact and must take into account also "the great proof that our Hindu brothers have given of their friendship in helping us with their lives and their money in the solution of the Khilafat problem, which is after all an entirely religious problem and concerns none but the Mussalmans." We do not wholly agree with Mr. Tyebji's characterisation of the Khilafat problem as an entirely religious one, for to regard it such merely would be to ignore the vital issue of the vindication of the rights of Asiatic peoples against the menace of European economico-militarist imperialism which is involved in the Khilafat problem. But we entirely endorse all that he has said about the work of the Congress and the consequent dutyt which it entails on the Muslims. The Congress has stood the supreme test—the test of safeguarding the rights of minorities in their hour of greatest peril—as it was intended to fulfil by its founders. The conclusion is, therefore ,irresistible. It must remain the only national body of United India.

Notes of the Day

"India Must Wait."

Col. Wedgwood, who contributes an article to the Annual Supplement of "The Hindu" on the reaction of British politics on India in 1921, sadly concludes, after reviewing the situation, that "India must wait" before she is able to attract the attention and sympathies of British politicians. He refers to the hold which Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Government has secured on the British nation, the absence of any opposition worth the name in Parliament, the inocuousness of the Labour Party, and the concentration of the attention of the nation on domestic and European politics—all of which have combined to keep popular and parliamentary interest in Indian affairs at a very low ebb. It is true the voting of the Secretary of State for India's salary now chargeable to the British exchequer and Parliament ought to have secured the devotion of more attention to India, but, as everyone sees, the contrary has been the case and never was parliamentary control over India less, or dearer than it is now. There is, it it true, a Joint Committee in existence, but it passes its days most of the year in perfect somnolence. There has been no interesting debate on Indian affairs since the Dyer debates in Parliament more than a year ago. Even when some members, hostilely disposed towards India, attempted to raise a debate, such attempt was easily stifled by Government and a whole year has passed without Parliament—which Indians are told repeatedly and pointedly, is the sole arbiter of India's destinies—bothering itself as to what is happening to her. Col Wedgood, after weighing the chances of a change of Ministry in the near future, finds that there is no hope of the British political situation improving till 1923 and he consequently asks India to "wait." But India is in no mood to "wait" till the British horizon clears and British "statesmen" smile on her. She refuses to acknowledge that any but herself can be master of her own destiny and she is determined to work out her destiny according to her own lights if the British nation is too much engrossed in its own affairs or is too selfish to extend the hand of fellowship to her people and help them forward to their goal. India cannot wait.

Fleet Street Again.

All its usual delightful artlessness has, seemingly, been betrayed by the London Press in its comments on the Ahmedabad Congress. Reuter's agency has been niggardly to us on this occasion and has cabled only the comments of "The Manchester Guardian," "The Westminster Gazette," and, of course "The Morning Post." The "Westminster Gazette," a trifle clumsily, suggests that the Moplah rising and the Bombay riots (in neither of which a single Non-co-operator took part unless it was as peace-maker) should have given Mahatma Gandhi to despair of ever being able to organize passive revolt. As who should say that the taint of Original Sin with which every Christian believes he came into the world should give every Christian to despair of attaining salvation. Following the "Westminster Gazette's" argument to its logical conclusions, the urchin detected for the first time stealing sugar or jam might as well be hung forthwith by a despairing parent since he is beyond correction or virtue and will, if allowed to grow into manhood, most assuredly commit murder in its more gory forms. The paper goes on to suggest that the time has come when Mahatma Gandhi must be rebuked "somewhat sternly." "The use of the modifying "somewhat" is delightfully paternal. The "Westminster Gazette's" conception of India's Mahatma as one whom anyone on earth can rebuke "somewhat sternly" without the rebuker being made to look and feel ridiculously small, is eloquent of the paper's grasp of the essential facts of the Indian situation. After this we need not take at all seriously the "Westminster Gazette's" grave observation that the Mahatma cannot be entirely ignored. Considering that the Mahatma has been elected by the Congress its dictator and that the Congress represent some three hundred million human beings we are not at all surprised that even the "Westminster Gazette" "is not convinced" (mark the pompous phrasing!) that the Mahatma can safely be ignored.

Saving India!

Turning to the "Manchester Guardian's" comments, these are in somewhat different vein to those analysed above. The "Manchester Guardian" seeks to win its point by flat misrepresentation and wildly impossible conjecture. When the rest of the world sees in the Ahmedabad Congress the triumph of Mahatma Gandhi and Non-co-operation, the "Guardian" sees something quite different—something it would like to believe existed but for whose existence it could not cite a jot of evidence. "The moon is edible" says the paper and if a critical public should ask it to support this assumption the reply would be:—"Because it is a piece of green cheese? The Mahatma has "realised the danger of employing catch phrases" says the paper, and if its public should invite a proof of this theory the reply would be: "Because he is changing his policy." The "Manchester Guardian", according to Reuter, then "proceeds to discuss the attitude of the Indian Liberal party." Here again our artless contemporary follows the line of backing up a wild misstatement by a wilder. But the "Manchester Guardian's methods are too meanly dishonest to allow us to give them more notice. When it comes to political dishonesty give as the honestly Junkst "Morning Post" every time. This engaging organ which doubtless General Dyer peruses devoutly every morning while sighing for more Jallianwal'a Baghs to conquer, "holds up Lord Allenby's action in Egypt as a pattern for Lord Reading." Whether or not, Non-co-operation will succeed in Egypt (and we believe that, ultimately it will) we are very convinced that it will succeed in India, and if Lord Reading is obliging enough to the "Morning Post" to model his policy on that of Lord Allenby he, will only hasten the victory of Non-co-operation. Finally, we notice that the "Morning Post" wishes India "to be saved." The words should have been qualified as follows:—"To be saved for an alien bureaucracy and not for the Indians." India of the Indians does not desire this salvation.

N. C. O. in Egypt.

Madame Zaghul is proving to be a worthy mother of her people and is satisfactorily filling up the gap which the enforced absence of her husband has created in the leadership of the nation. Her latest appeal to her countrymen shows that she too has imbibed the new spirit of Non-violent Non-Co-operation with evil, which having had its rise in India, seems destined to capture the hearts of all subject nationalities, being the surest, if not the easiest, means of their emancipation. It may be that the discovery of this new path of salvation has come a bit late to the people of Egypt, but if they pursue the course before them unfalteringly no power on earth, however strong, will be able to prevent them from coming to their own. As Mahatma Gandhi has conclusively shown again and again, it is a weapon *par excellence* which the weakest as well as the strongest in the nation can handle with sure effect. Our only fear is whether the Egyptian nation as a whole has had sufficient opportunities as yet to get acquainted with and appreciate the truth and the beauty of the new gospel of the Orient which Mahatma Gandhi has been propagating for the past two or three three years in India. But, whether the Egyptians have sufficiently drunk at the fount of, or are only just beginning to taste, the life-giving waters, we do not despair that they will fail to appreciate its real value and to profit by it. If the aggressive career of the imperialism of some of the armament-proud, Occidental and Oriental Powers shows no signs of abatement, a time may come when a League of subject nationalities under the banner of Non-violent Non-co-operation, unfurled in India by Mahatma Gandhi, may have to be organised to put an end to it and thus usher in a League of free and happy Nations.

Mr. Mahadev Desai.

There seems to be, as usual, a strange lack of uniformity of policy in regard to the treatment of political prisoners in the various provinces. While the authorities in Bihar have led the way in announcing their intention to treat political prisoners as first class misdemeanants, as is the case in every civilised country, and those in the Central Provinces have improved their methods of treatment of such prisoners, there seems to be little indication of a sensible policy being adopted in other provinces. Mr. Santanam has, in the columns of this journal, shown how the prisoners in the Punjab are treated and we are yet to know if the Government of Bombay have issued any orders regarding the treatment of the distinguished Karachi and other political prisoners. The account of treatment that is being meted or was meted out—for, we hope, it is by now a matter of the past—to Mr. Mahadev Desai throws a lurid light on the mentality of the U. P. bureaucrats concerned. He is, we are informed, perhaps, the only person of his position who is being treated with undue severity in jail. "He is given only a pair of short trousers and a shirt both of which stink of.....and are full of bugs; two blankets for the night which do not at all protect him from cold and are also full of bugs. The food given is very bad. He has been given a very nasty tin utensil for water in which water becomes useless for the purpose of drinking in about an hour." Why has Mr. Desai been singled out for this kind of inhuman treatment?

Dancing to the tune.

The "Leader" writes:—

Anglo-India has been disappointed at the frank expression of Liberal opinion in the present political crisis in India and quite naturally the "Englishman" has fallen foul of the letter addressed by the National Liberal League of Bengal to his Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal. "If the letter addressed to the Viceroy and the Governor by the National Liberal League," says our contemporary, "is a sample of the help the Government is likely to derive from that body we cannot congratulate the Rev. B. A. Nag and his fellow-Leaguers". Quite so, the Leaguers cannot expect the "Englishman's" congratulations unless they agree to dance to its tune. The precious advice tendered to the Liberals of Bengal is that "the way to avoid them (police mistakes) is not for the Liberal League to stand on one side questioning the wisdom of this or that measure and querulously complaining of alleged excesses by the police—excesses which may be and often are pure inventions of the Extremist press. What the members of the National Liberal League should do is to help the police before the arrests are made and the alleged assaults are committed, not to stand aside and grumble afterwards. They can easily do so if they have the courage of their conviction." May we ask what Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra was doing when he received what the "Englishman" calls "no more than a push"? He was only asking for an explanation from the military pickets why they were chasing peaceful passers-by, and an evidence of the "cordial welcome" by the police "of the cooperation of all good citizens not only in keeping order but in seeing that order is kept without undue hardship to those who break it and without insult or injury to perfectly innocent people" of which the "Englishman" is quite sure, was furnished by the commandant's frown and "push" which necessitated an expression of regret from Lord Ronaldshay.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

SHOULD IT CONTINUE TO EXIST.

CONTRIBUTED.

Those who attended the last session of the All-India Muslim League at Ahmedabad must have discovered that the League had outlived its necessity. Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Chairman of the Reception Committee and Moulana Hazrat Mohani both struck a timely note in referring to the position of the League in the future political development of India. Mr. Tyabji after pointing out why the League was established fourteen years ago, pointed out that the "understanding which was established between the Hindus and Mussulmans at the time of the famous Congress in Lucknow and the satisfactory solution of the problem of safeguarding Muslim rights gave a death-blow to the policy of division—which had once kept the two communities at loggerheads,—and the separate life of the League began gradually to molt of itself into the greater life of the Congress. Then its members either began to enter the councils and take part in the repressive rule of the Government or they entered the Congress leaving the League a particularly moribund body." But this is not all. With the ushering into existence of the Khilafat Committee on thoroughly sound and democratic lines struck a still heavier blow at the usefulness of the League, with its narrow constitution and limited outlook. With the Congress as the real representative of United India, with Hindu Muslim Unity more than a mere name and the closer life of the two communities brought about by an unresenting and indiscreet policy of repression, and with the organization of the Khilafat Committee to safeguard the religious interests of the Mussulmans it is no wonder that the League should have been overshadowed altogether, and it is time for the Mussulmans to ask themselves whether they should keep up the League at all in view of the vastly changed circumstances. It was quite obvious at Ahmedabad that the League had—naturally—declined both in its prestige and importance and the very fact that at such a momentous time in the history of India the attendance was meagre must have convinced observant people that the League was a superfluity. To say this is not to belittle the work that it did in the spacious and strenuous days happily now gone by. Two of its purposes the League has achieved, namely, the securing to Mussulmans of India their rightful place in the political life of the country and the establishment of a mutual understanding between the Hindus and Mussulmans. In regard to the third object, to wit, the safeguarding of the religious interests which are peculiar to the Mussulmans, the Khilafat Committee has come into existence, and the fact that the Committee has on its rolls many Hindus of inflence and integrity is the greater insurance that at all events the Hindus will stand by the Mussulmans in vindicating their religious rights. The time has, therefore, come to consider whether the League may not be dissolved and its energies diverted more fully to the Congress and the Khilafat, where merging in the fuller life of the nation, they may strengthen one cause as a whole. Indian Mussulmans, even the survivals of the past, must now rise definitely above their past misgivings or prejudices and should realize that their lot must be cast into the Congress and the Khilafat, if they will do any good either to themselves or their country. So far as the Hindus are concerned, we believe that their identifying themselves with the Mussulmans on the Khilafat question is not merely one of expediency and in the resolutions adopted by the Congress at Ahmedabad we have undoubted proof that the Congress is the voice not merely of Hindus but the United Voice of Hindus and Mussulmans and all other communities symbolising a free India in which people shall live in harmony and strive for mutual welfare. It is to be hoped Indian Mussalmans will fully appreciate this truth and show by their action that they are content to trust to the mutual fellowship and good will of their own brethren rather than doubt their integrity and thereby add to the still closer cementing of mutual relations among all the Indian communities.

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISM.

LADY ZAGHLUL'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

A NATIONAL PRAYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 10-15 a.m. Jan. 2.

Cairo.—In an appeal addressed to the nation, Madame Zaghlul urges unity and adds "ignore the English. Do not co-operate with them." She asks each man and woman to say the following prayer:—

"Almighty God, give back our dear exiles to their country. May they find it radiant under the sun of independence!"

AUTONOMY FOR SYRIA.

M. BRIAND'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 2.

In the Chamber during the debate on foreign estimates, M. Briand said that the Government was anxious to give as soon as possible the largest measure of autonomy to the populations of Syria. France would be a link between them and the League of Nations. Thanks to the Angora Government, security has been brought to Cilicia. The Chamber approved of the appropriation of fifty million francs for the account of the High Commissioner in Syria, which M. Briand said, would allow for relief and work being found for the Armenians returning to Cilicia.

CABLE-RIGHTS OF THE YAP.

A NEW TENTATIVE SIX-POWER TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 2.

Washington.—The heads of the delegations of the Big Five and Holland agreed that Holland as well as the United States and Japan are receiving cable rights in the island of Yap. A tentative six-power treaty embodying the arrangement and replacing the Jap.-American Yap treaty has been drafted and provides for the allotment of the Yap-Guam cable to the United States; the Yap-Shanghai cable to Japan; the and Yap-Menado cable to Holland.

Britain and Italy have accepted with reservations.

BARON ROSEN SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 10-15 a.m. Jan. 2.

New York.—Baron Rosen, formerly Russian Ambassador at Washington, has succumbed to injuries which resulted from his being run over by a tari-cab.

SEQUEL TO S. AFRICAN MINER'S STRIKE.

DEVELOPING INTO A GENERAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 10-15 a.m. Jan. 2.

Johannesburg.—The coalminers' strike on January 1, now threatens to develop into a general strike, the Industrial Federation's Executive having passed a resolution advising all workers' organisations to prepare for a sympathetic strike without delay.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR BALKAN.

TO BE SUPPLIED BY MESSRS. V. ARMSTRONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m. Jan. 2.

New York.—A Vienna telegram states that Government has allowed it to become known that Messrs. Vickers Armstrong are offering to purchase the great Woellersdorf arsenal, which they propose to convert into works for the manufacture of locomotives for the Balkan orders.

"VENGEANCE" TOWED IN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m. Jan. 2.

The anxiety felt regarding the fate of the small crew on board the obsolete battleship "Vengeance" which had been adrift for two days in the Channel after breaking away from the tugs in the gale while proceeding from Plymouth to Dover has been relieved by a telegram from Cherbourg stating that the "Vengeance" has been towed in by the French tugs.

RAID IN KURDISTAN

TURKS AND KURDS ROUTED.

SEVERAL VILLAGES CAPTURED BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 2.

The War Office announces that owing to an attack by the Turks and the Kurds on a column of local levies and the police in the Rowanduz area of Kurdistan, in which the Column lost four killed and six wounded, a thousand local levies and the police under British officers drove back the Turks and the Kurds to Rowanduz and captured several villages. The leader of the hostile force appears to be Obeidullah, who led a rising last summer and who is alleged to be backed up by Turkish regular detachments at Rowanduz and Harir.

ARRIVAL OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CANNES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m. Jan. 2.

Cannes.—Sir L. Worthington-Evens and other British delegates have arrived, also Mr. Bonar Law who proceeded to Mr. Lloyd-George's residence. Herr Loucheur and the Japanese and the Belgian delegates will arrive on Tuesday and M. Briand on Wednesday.

M. FRANKLIN BOUILLON TO GO TO CANNES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 2.

Paris.—The "Petit Parisien" states that M. Franklin Bouillon, who negotiated the Franco-Kemalist agreement, is proceeding to Cannes to be available for consultation by the Supreme Council if necessary.

INCREASE OF BANK NOTE IN VIENNA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m. Jan. 2.

Vienna.—The bank note circulation was unprecedentedly increased by seventeen milliard crowns in the past week of December. The curious phenomenon is that although the circulation is now one hundred and sixty milliards, public complain that there is such a shortage that many employers on Saturday were unable to pay the wages of their men.

SIR ARTHUR PEARSON MEMORIAL FUND.

LADY PEARSON'S APPEAL FOR PERMANENT ENDOWMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 10-15 a.m. Jan. 2.

As President of the Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund, Lady Pearson makes a warm appeal to the British Dominions on behalf of the permanent endowment of all charities for which Sir Arthur laboured during his life time. The Fund is to be divided as follows.

One-third will be devoted to Saint Dunstan's which trains and makes self-supporting, men of the Empire made blind by the War.

One-third will go to the National Institute for the blind, which, amongst other numerous activities, is the chief publishing house in the Empire for embossing books for the blind.

The remaining third will go to all other recognised blind charities in the Empire.

Prior to this division, two and a half per cent. will be deducted for the Fresh Air Fund, Sir Arthur's first charity, which sends children from slums for holiday in the country.

Lady Pearson will be most grateful to editors of newspapers, if they will use their best endeavours to help these funds, which lay close to the heart of one who wokrd unceasingly for others, and she begs them to publish this appeal and, if possible, open a local subscription list.

The fund has official sanction and is supported by the Cabinet Ministers and other leading personages. Queen Alexandra is the patroness. Subscriptions from India are to be remitted to Eric Studd Esquire, No. 8 Mission Row, Calcutta. Other subscriptions should go direct to the Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund, Saint John's Lodge, Regent's Park, London, England.

MORE SIKHS ARRESTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 30.

The following Sikhs were arrested at the following places for speaking on the Keys affair:—

Sardar Hirasingh of Narli, Lahore.
Bhai Attarsingh of Narli, Lahore.
Bhai Jagatsingh of Bhodana, Lahore.
Bhai Ajitsingh of Bhuchar, Amritsar.
Bhai Sujansingh of Hudiara, Lahore.
Bhai Mulsingh of Hudiara, Lahore.
Bhai Sahibsingh of Bhindian, Amritsar.
Bhai Labhsingh of Lopoki, Amritsar.
Sardar Amrasingh of Werke, District

Amritsar offered himself for arrest today the 30th December in response to a communication from the police that he was wanted. This gentleman had been delivering impressive speeches daily for sometime past. A very large concourse of men and women, Sikhs and others escorted him to the Kotwali after a prayer in the Golden Temple.

NEW YEAR.

FESTIVITIES IN LONDON!

NEWSPAPERS' OPTIMISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 2.

London danced and made merry whilst the old year was passing and the new year arriving. Twenty thousand guests crowded the West End Hotels where decorations, souvenirs and midnight surprises were planned on a most lavish scale. The usual crowd gathered outside St. Paul's and sang "Auld Lang Syne" and watch-night services were held in many churches.

The New Year reviews in the newspapers are charracterised by the spirit of hopefulness. It is admitted that times are grave and anxious but there are signs of improvement and it is pointed out that the Irish nightmare has lifted and adverse conditions of trade and unemployment have touched the bottom. Some hope is even expressed of lightened taxation and confidence is felt that Indian and Egyptian problems will untimately be settled as the Irish has been. The writers are gratified to note a greater spirit of understanding between men and nations emergent in the great groups for constructive and co-operative work from the chaos of the scattered world from Glasgow to Moscow.

The leanings towards direct action and revolutionary insanity have subsided and expectant glances are cast towards the forthcoming Cannes conference.

Hope is expressed that the British and the Italian representatives will carry France with them in the through-going scheme for the rehabilitation of Europe. How necessary such rehabilitation is from the British point of view is shown by the Treasury returns which reveal the revenue during nine months ending 31st December of £677 millions being, a decrease of 212 millions as compared with £1920. The Excess Profit Duties Account for 127 millions of this decrease.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

KNIGHTS AND BARONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 2.

The New Year's honour list is unusually long and includes four peerages, sixteen Baronetcies and forty-eight Knighthoods, besides appointments to various orders.

The best known new peers are Sir James Buchanan, distiller, and Mr. Robert Nivison, Financial Adviser to the Dominions.

The Knighthoods include actor-managers, Messrs. Gerlad du Maurier and Charles Hawtrey and the musician Mr. Landon Ronald, while another composer in Doctor Ethel Smyth, is apointed a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

The Baronetcies include Mr. Robert Paterson Houston M. P., Sir David Yule and Sir Alexander McRobert.

Sir James Barrie is appointed to be a member of the Order of Merit. Mr. James Duncan, of Messrs. Steel brothers, East India merchants, receives Knighthood.

The Knight Commanders of Bath include Lieut.-General Sir Michael Tighe, and Major-General Courtenay Manifold.

The Companions of Bath are Colonel Hubert Isacke, Mr. Francis Robert Patch, Mr. Henry William (Senior), Mr. Hubert Walter Codrington and Mr. Walter Henry Norman.

Sir Percy Cox becomes a Knight Grand Cross of Saint Michael and Saint George.

Mr. Michael Robert Bailey, Hellings, an ex-Government agent, Ceylon, and Mr. Philip James Pipon, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N. W. Frontier, receive the companionships of Saint Michael and Saint George.

The Royal Red Cross (First Class,) is awarded to Miss Ethel Kelso, the senior nursing sister, Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service, India.

Sir Henry Newbolt is apointed a Companion of Honour.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

FROM GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY TO KING.

The following is the New Year Greetings sent by the Governor of Bombay to their Majesties the King and the Queen.

"On behalf of the Government, Princes and People of Bombay Presidency I respectfully tender to their Majesties our loyal greetings and good wishes for the New Year."

THE KING'S REPLY.

"I warmly thank the Government, Princes and People of the Bombay Presidency for their loyal greetings and good wishes for the New Year which I earnestly hope will be a happy and prosperous one for them and their great province."

CONFERENCE OF LEADERS.

IN BOMBAY NEXT WEEK.

TO CONSIDER PRESENT SITUATION.

It is understood that as a result of a private conference of some leading nonparty politicians viz Pundit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Bhurgri, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Natarajan and a few others it is decided to call a conference of leaders of different shades of opinion in India some time next week in Bombay to consider the present situation.

SIMPLY DELIGHTED.

THE MAHATMA TO HIS SON.

The following telegram was sent by Mahatma Gandhi to his son, Mr. Devadas, as soon as the former heard of the conviction of Mr. Mahadev Desai:—

"Simply delighted about Mahadev Hope Durga (Mrs. Mahadev Desai) is strong and well. She may return if she wishes. Hope you are continuing the paper till arrest and others ready take your place.—"Bapu."

"THE INDEPENDENT."

A notice issued by the manager of "The Independent" to its subscribers and advertisers states that the paper has suspended publication, as it has been decided by the Board of Management not to pay a fresh security of Rs. 10,000 demanded by Government. The Board, however, hopes that "circumstances will soon be favourable for resumption of the regular publication of the paper. We are, therefore, keeping to your credit the amount of advance subscription you have paid and will give you credit for the period covered by the amount from the date we resume publication. We make a similar request to our advertisers, who have made advance payments."

CHANGE OF CONGRESS CREED

MR. V. PATELS. VIE .

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 1.

Speaking on the National Congress in the Congress *Pandal* this evening, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel said that those who wanted to change the Creed of the Congress did not know the Non-Cooperation resolution passed by the Congress at Calcutta, Nagpur and Ahmedabad. The present Non-Cooperation resolution was intended to bring moral pressure on Government for winning Swaraj from them. If they wanted complete independence, they must organize a parallel machinery of Government, like the Irish Sinn Feinners, for which they had not the capacity at present.

THE CONGRESS..

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the report of your correspondent appearing in your column 2 of the page 9 of your Dak Edition of date 29th ultimo, describing how Mr. V. A Desai, Captain of the Bombay Swarajya Volunteers, saved a difficult situation on the opening day of the Congress Session. I consider it necessary to contradict the report categorically and beg to inform you that Mr. V. A. Desai had never anything to do with any of the arrangements connected with the Volunteer or any other organisation, and that he could not have been allowed to take any part in the management of the crowd of sight-seers round about the Congress Pandal. Common testimony of persons on the spot can prove that no such situation as has been described in the above report ever arose, and that our Volunteers were able effectively to cope with all contingencies.—Yours.

VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,
Chairman,
Reception Committee.

[It is somewhat surprising that Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, should have taken upon himself to contradict officially a statement of fact regarding Mr. V. A. Desai of Bombay. There are eye-witnesses besides myself, who are aware of the service that Mr. Desai actually rendered on the opening day of the Congress. At the moment when the situation referred to arose, most of the office-bearers, including my esteemed friend, Mr. Vallabhbhai, were sitting on the platform of the Congress, and the Captain of the Volunteers was very busy inside the Pandal, so that neither he nor the former could have been aware of what happened till long afterwards when reports must have reached them. While I was returning to the Pandal from the Telegraph Office, I saw there was a heavy rush of enthusiastic spectators into the Congress grounds, which had been closed to the public on account of the Congress being in session. The Volunteers could not check the onrush and it was at this moment that Mr. Desai, who was standing outside the Pandal, helped in handling the situation, and there is no doubt that his experience in Bombay was of great use. There was no disparagement intended in my report either of the valiant Captain and his volunteers. I am not concerned to know whether Mr. Desai had or had not anything to do with any of the arrangements, but I know and I have seen with my own eyes the services that Mr. Desai rendered on the occasion under notice.—Your Special Representative.]

"LEADING TO DISASTER."

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

MR. BAPTISTA INTERVIEWED.

The following interview was given by Mr. Joseph Baptista to the Indian correspondent of the "Daily Herald" London. During the Christmas season everyone who counts at all in India was either in jail, at the Congress or at some Conference somewhere, but *Kaka* Baptista, was nowhere. This seemed significant in a man who was characterized as the "Mazzini of Matharpacady" by the "Times of India." upon whom the mantle of Tilak had fallen in Maharashtra, who is the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress and who is honoured by the Government of Bombay with the distinctions of ex-J.P. and C. O. M. (Certificate of Merit). So I sought him at his place to get his views I found him consulting Karl Marx, Sydney Webb and Pope Leo XIII. His house looks so much like a little castle that my first question was:

Q. Have you ever had visits from Policemen?

A. Yes, sometimes. They coincided with Lok. Tilak's visits.

Q. How is it you did not attend the Congress?

A. I could not. Bombay did not delegate me. When Bihar heard of this and elected me it was too late.

Q. Do you remember you said last year that either the Congress would be buried or Mr. Gandhi?

A. I meant that the birth of Swarajya would be the burial of the Congress. I meant Mr. Gandhi would be buried if he failed to achieve Swarajya in a year as he had promised.

Q. But Gandhi is not buried?

A. Gandhi is not, but in a sense the Congress is buried as it is merged in Gandhi. Gandhi is the symbol of Swarajya.

Q. What do you think of Mr. Gandhi's Dictatorship?

A. I dislike dictatorship, but strictly speaking this is no dictatorship. It is unity of Command. I should have preferred the Grand Marshall not to be encumbered by the clauses of limitation. However, in practice, the chains will drop.

Q. What does it all mean?

A. It means the Morning Star or the writing on the wall. Everything now depends upon British statesmanship. The difficulty is that the West does not understand the East. An admixture of the East and the West is required for the right statesmanship. Mr. Montagu had it, but he angered the bureaucracy so much with his famous antidilluvian oration that he was constrained out of his goodness and compelled to compromise with the bureaucracy. I had hoped that this mixture would be found in an Israelite like Lord Reading, but that hope is gone for good.

Q. Is there then no hope of peace and goodwill in India?

A. None unless high-minded statesmanship seeks righteousness but there is none perceptible in the present idiotic policy of Government, which is infuriating all and leading to disaster.

Q. By disaster, do you mean that there will be no Swaraj?

A. We are on the way to Swaraj. It may be delayed. But no power on earth can now withhold it. I am thinking of the British connection. This is endangered by the bitterness engendered. To me British connection is a blessing, and the anchor of hope to the higher ideal of internationalism —citizenship of the world. But Indian bitterness spells the doom of England by the loss of the Indian market which would be certain if India wrested Swaraj by an agonising struggle.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

Q. Is there no solution?

A. The solution is simple if there is goodwill on both sides.

Q. What would you suggest?

A. I would suggest that the British Government should immediately depute some high-minded, righteous, independent gentleman, as a plenipotentiary to enter into an agreement with Mr. Gandhi which would be binding on the British Government as the Sinn Fein Agreement was.

Q. Can you suggest any trustworthy statesman for such a purpose?

A. Yes. I am sure Mr. George Lansbury will command the confidence of the people of India and of Mr. Gandhi if he knows him. But I fear that the Coalition is not yet advanced enough in democracy to accept Mr. Lansbury. Lord Haldane or Mr. Asquith are the best I can think of among the other acceptables. Remember the psychological moment has arrived. If it passes away it may never recur. I have no doubt that whatever Mr. Gandhi accepts, will be acceptable to an overwhelming number of his compatriots. The masses and the classes are behind Mr. Gandhi.

PICKETING IN POONA.

10 MORE ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 2.

A fresh batch of 10 civil resisters picketed the liquor shops to day. They were taken to the *Pharaskhana*. The cases are fixed for to-morrow. Six were fined from yesterday's batch. Distress warrants, as usual, were issued in Mr. Phatak's Case. The District Magistrate was cited as a witness. On the accused's application for adjournment being granted, the District Magistrate is reported to have got infuriated. He told Mr. Phatak that he would not wait for two minutes. The case stands adjourned.

LONDON LETTER.

IRISH FREE STATE.

NEW PARIS CONFERENCE.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

London awoke to a sensational surprise on Tuesday morning. For the past week the negotiations with Sinn Fein had been trembling in the balance on an issue more critial than any that had yet arisen—so critical in fact that a breakdown would have meant the end of negotiation and an alternative that the country was not prepared to face. So unmistakeable, indeed, was opinion all over the country that it would not face the dread alternative of a renewal of the war with Ireland that it was known that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues were prepared to go to extreme lengths in meeting the demands of Sinn Fein, rather than have to confess that that they had failed to bring about a settlement.

When a week ago Ulster summarily rejected the proposal for two autonomous States in Ireland under a joint supreme council, the Die-Hards and reactionaries who have hoped all along for a failure of the negotiations, were greatly delighted. Sinn Fein was believed to be so set against anything like a settled partition of Ireland that they thought that with the Government's pledge not to coerce Ulster, that the Cabinet had come up against a stumbling block, which it would be impossible to surmount. And the outlook was, indeed, very gloomy for those anxious for a settlement. Ulster determined not to be associated on any terms with southern Ireland in a separation from the United Kingdom; Sinn Fein steadily standing to its conception of Irish independence, as the basis of any treaty or agreement and believed to be adamant on the question of allegiance to the throne; Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues pledged to Ulster and unable to give way on the question of allegiance. It seemed an inconvertible impasse, and every moment we expected to hear that the Sinn Fein delegates had packed their traps and taken their departure, an expectation that was encouraged by President de Valera's speech in the midst of all this, reiterating the full claims of Sinn Fein and urging his people to prepare for more and greater sacrifices.

The Cabinet's Change of Front.

It has now been proved, however, that the Irishman is not behind the British politician in the latter's historical ability to compromise, even though he may not love it, as the Englishman is supposed to do. On Monday and Tuesday the "big seven," as the British delegates are somewhat ludicously styled by the London press, and the Sinn Fein delegates sat down to thrash out a new proposal. To whom the authorship of the bargain is to be attributed one does not know. The Prime Ministers' supporters will, of course, claim all the credit for him, and there is no denying his wizardry. But whatever credit may attach to Mr. Lloyd George in this final settlement, he has also to bear the odium of a complete change of front, which if it has come by stages is more the less complete. Six months ago there was to be no trafficking with Sinn Fein, then when trafficking began Ireland could only have Dominion Status with such wide and numerous restrictions as to deprive her of all the essentials of freedom which enable the self-governing dominions to feel that they are in reality "free states," remaining within the British Empire only of their own will. Now Mr. Arthur Griffiths and his colleagues return to Ireland, bearing with them the admission of Ireland's claim to be a free state and an agreement to accord her a status practically as full as that enjoyed by South Africa, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Such was the surprising news burst upon the astonished city on Tuesday morning. The treaty was signed at 2 o'clock in the morning. To-day the public is in the possession of the whole document, the features of which will be known to the public in India, long before this letter reaches you.

Mutual Concessions.

That Sinn Fein has made very substantial concessions is undeniable. With the consent presumably of Mr. de Valera and his Cabinet, Mr. Griffiths and his fellow-delegates have given much away. Ireland is not, in fact, to be an independent republic. Presumably she will not continue to have a President of her own and her representatives in Parliament will take the oath of allegiance to George V. and his successors. On the other hand, the concessions they have rung out of the other side both in principle and application are sufficiently stupendous and would have been incredible a few years ago. When we recall the features of the two Gladstonian Home Rule Schemes, that would have satisfied Ireland, the Home Rule Bill of Mr. Asquith's Government that was welcomed as the charter of liberty for the Irish and provoked Ulster to declare civil war, and compare them with the complete self-Government and recognition of free status contained in the agreement signed on Tuesday morning, we can realise what a mighty achievement Sinn Fein has accomplished; what a tremendous reversal has taken place in the attitude of the British people towards the Irish problem and the events and circumstances that have brought about provide good for profitable reflection.

(Continued on next page.)

AFGHAN TREATY.

THE NEW POINTS.

A THREE YEARS' AGREEMENT.

"The Times" writes in Mail week:—

The full text of the Treaty between Great Britain and Afghanistan signed at Kabul on November 22 is now available in this country. It contains several points of importance not hitherto made public.

The preamble describes the Treaty as drawn up "with a view to the establishment of neighbourly relations" between the two contracting parties. The Treaty itself consists of 14 articles and two schedules, and in the first article the two Powers recognize the right of each to internal and external independence.

Under Article 14 the Treaty is for a period of three years. In case neither of the contracting parties notifies 12 months before that date *c.i.e.* by November 22, 1923) the intention to terminate it is to remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either party announce such intention. The ratifications are to exchanged at Kabul within 24 months of the date of signature.

By Article 3, in addition to including Torkham within the Afghan boundary, the Treaty recognizes the sovereignty of the Amir in the whole bed of the Kabul River between Shilan Khawalan Banda and Palosai. The Afghan authorities are to be permitted to draw water in reasonable quantities through a pipe we are to provide from Landi Khana for the use of Afghan subjects at Torkham.

Article 3, providing for the exchange of diplomatic representatives between London and Kabul, gives each party to have the right of appointing a military attache to its Legation. Under Article b there are to be British Consulates at Kandahar and Jalalbad; also an Afghan Consul-General at the headquarters of the Government of India, and Afghan Consuls at Calcutta, Karachi and Bombay. If the Afghan Government desires to appoint consular officers in any British territories other than India, a separate agreement is to be drawn up.

Article 6, recognizing that it is for the benefit of both contracting parties that the Government of Afghanistan "shall be strong and prosperous," binds the British Government to allow ordinarily to be imported by Afghanistan from the ports of the British Isles and British India "whatever quantity of material is required for the strength and welfare of Afghanistan, such as all kinds of factory machinery, engines, and materials and instruments for telegraphs, telephones, etc."

Article 7 exempts from Customs duties at British Indian ports goods certified to be the property of the Afghan Government, and to be required "for the public services of Afghanistan and not for the purposes of any State monopoly or State trades." All other goods imported into Indian ports for re-export to Afghanistan, and sent thither by routes to be agreed upon will, under due safeguards be the subject of a rebate of the full amount of the duty levied, such goods not to be opened or subdivied before their export across the frontier.

The British Government has no present intention of levying Customs duty on goods or livestock of Afghan origin or manufacture brought across the frontier, whether for Indian or other markets. Should such duties, however, be imposed in future on goods from trans-frontier States, the British Government undertake not to levy higher duties in the case of Afghanistan than those levied in the case of other neighbouring States. The Khyber tolls are still to be levied, but are not to be enhanced; and octroi will be payable in any town in which it is or may hereafter be levied.

Article 8 permits the establishment by the Afghan Government of trading agencies at Peshawar, Quetta, and Parachinar, but the personnel and property are not to have any privileged position.

EUROPUAN HEADMASTERS' ASSN.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 31.

The Annual Conference of the Association of Headmasters of European Schools in India was held at Jubbulpore on the 29th and 30th of December when representatives of the leading schools from all parts of India assembled, and much valuable business was transacted. Resolutions were passed throwing open membership of the Association to lady Principals of European Girls schools, confirming the resolutions passed at an informal conference held at Simla in August, 1921, welcoming the establishment of a standard examination for all India with constructive proposals as to its conduct, welcoming the introduction of comercial subjects into the syllabus of the departmental examination in certain Provinces, welcoming the proposal for the examination in certain Provinces, welcoming the proposal for the establishment of a quarterly journal, asking for information regarding pension schemes and accepting the offer of the Revd. G. Barne Sanawar to manage a Scholastic Employment Bureau for members of the association.

Mr. W. R. C. Adcock of La Martiniere College, Calcutta, was elected President for 1922, Rev. G. Barne of Sanawar, Vice-President, and Mr. W. H. Hammond of the Cathedral High School, Bombay, was re-elected Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

The next annual Conference will be held at Calcutta in January, 1923, and at Bangalore in 1924.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

Once more has been demonstrated that you can oppress a people for a long time, perhaps continuous, but as long as the national spirit lives, it is certain that you cannot do so for all time. And when the oppressed awake to the need for freedom and unite in their determination to end their oppression, ended it will be. I have expressed before now the opinion, as a result of my own observation and studies in Ireland, that it was the spiritual determination of the whole people to end foreign domination, more than forcible resistance, which was only a circumstantial phenomenon, which would win them the battle in the ultimate resort, and I remain of that opinion. Once they had unitedly and irrevocably made up their minds that they would not cooperate with the oppressor in their own oppression, they were in reality free. And what has happened in Ireland shows us that nothing is more true than Mahatma Gandhi's dictum to the people of India that the moment the true spirit of Non-Cooperation possesses the people as a whole Swaraj will be won for India.

The Irish Free State.

The recognition of the free status of Ireland as a self-governing dominion of the British Commonwealth is set out in unequvocial terms in the first four clauses of the agreement, which by its official title of "A Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland" is in itself a recognition of the right of the Irish as a free race to determine their own destinies on equal terms. The first clause says that Ireland shall have the same status in the community of nations known as the British Empire as the self-governing dominions and shall be known as the Irish Free State. The second clause defines the position of the Irish Free State in relation to the Imperial Parliament as similar to that of Canada. The third provides for the appointment of the representative of the crown in Ireland in like manner as the Governor-General of Canada, meaning that Ireland must be consulted as to the choice of the individual to hold the appointment. The fourth clause shows how ingeniously the question of allegiance to the crown has been solved. Members of Parliament of the Irish Free State will "swear true faith and allegiance to the consitution of the Irish Free State" first, and second "that I will be faithful to H. M. King George V. his heirs and successors *in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Common wealth of Nations.*" This involves mutual pledge, on the one side fidelity to the British Throne is given in virtue of the common citizenship etc, on the other, in is accepted as a pledge of adherence to the British Commonwealth—the first time, I believe that "Comonwealth" has been substituted for "Empire" in an official document of the first importance.

What Ulster Can Do

It remains to be seen what Ulster will now do. She has the option of retaining her status inside the United Kingdom, ignoring the Irish Free state and continuing to send her representatives to Westminister; or of joining the Irish Free State and electing representatives to the Irish Parliament. In the former case she will have to submit further to a rectification of the frontier. There is no indication yet of what the Ulster cabinet or government party will do. Their option in the matter is free. All their material interests, one would think, should guide them to a Union with the Irish Free State. But bigotry and prejudice will in all probability direct them in the other direction. But should this be so, it is in the highest degree probable that not many years will pass before Ulster realises that her natural political position and destiny lies with the majority of her fellow-countrymen and not in a position of isolation in the country to which she belongs and of artificial adhession to the Imperial Parliament.

The Poor Die Hards.

The Treaty, of course, has to be ratified both by the Imperial Parliament and Dail Eirann. That the House of Commons will approve of it by an everwhelming majority is indicated by the crushing defeat of the Die-Hard challenge to the Government on this very question only a few weeks ago. Their strength in the division lobby was proved their to be neglible. The extent of the actual surrender to Sinn Fein may bring them a few more adherents from the Unionist ranks. But there is no doubt, whatever, that the Unionsit party, as a whole—the party which was formed originally to defend the Union to the death!—are as much prepared, as the Cabinet, to give Ireland everything as long as the oath of allegiance to the throne remains. It is an ironical situation. The party still calls itself the Unionist party. But, in fact, the Die-Hards are really the only Unionists left. They above stand by and desire to preserve the Union and the party will have none of them. When Unionist leaders like Austen Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead, set their signatures to a "Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland" which abolishes the Union by a stroke of the pen—men whose whole political existence and *raison d'etie* was based, hitherto, on uncompromising hostility to Irish Home Rule, we know that they do so with the assurance in their minds that Unionism as a policy is dead and buried and that not a handful of voters would go to the poll to revive it.

An Amazing Conversion.

Lord Birkenhead's conversion is one of the most marvellous phenomena of a phenomenal political upheaval. The rebel of 1914, "Galloper" Smith of the Ulster rebel army; the intransient champion of Unionism and Ulsterism throughout his political career, the Minister who but a few months ago was breathing fire and brimstone to over-awe the Irish Republican, he goes straight to Birmingham after signing the treaty and rebukes a member of his Unionist audience for an interuption that he would have warmly applauded himself not so long ago. He was informing his hearers that under the agreement "Ireland would still be in the British Empire"—it had got to that pass, that people, even Unionists, feared it might not be—when a voice interjected, "Ireland *is* in the British Empire."

"I am talking" was Lord Birkenhead's atonishing reply. "About making a treaty with a people who have been at war with the British Empire."

And Lord Birkenhead was among those who endeavoured to persuade us, in season and out, that there was no war in Ireland, only the suppression of disorder, and he is a member of the government who persistently refused to accord belligerent rights to the Irish Republican Army, or, even to speak of them as belligerents. After all, the Die-Hards have some grounds to complain of their betrayal by their leaders.

I do not think there is much doubt that Dail Eirann will ratify the Treaty. The Sinn Fein delegates had very full powers and this final settlement was fully discussed and agreed upon in all its essential features in conversations in Dublin only a few days ago, the delegates having returned there for that purpose. In conversation with a well-known, Sinn Feiner this morning I was assured that Dail Eirann would endorse the signature to the Treaty of its delegates.

THE NEW PARIS CONFERENCE.

There is to be a Conference in Paris next week on the situation in Asia Minor in general and the French agreement with Angora in particular. Britain, France and Italy are to participate and Lord Curzon is to represent the British Government. This is ominous as Lord Curzon, in spite of the disastrous out come of his pro-Greek intrigues and the general opinion throughout the country that the blunders in everything he touches, is still sublimely confident of his infallibility and obstinately intent on the pursuit of his "crush-the-Turks" policy. A statement in the Paris "Matin" is to the effect that the Franco-Kemalist treaty will be discussed in the light of new information which Lord Curzon will be able to afford the French Government following on his conversations in London with the Greek Prime Minister. I very much doubt, however, whether new information gleaned from the Greek Prime minister or any one else is likely to persuade the French Government into going bade on the angora agreement or to deflect the Italians from their own intentions to pursue a reasonable policy in regard to Turkey. Lord Curzon, never-the-less, will struggle hard to retain the strangle hold on Constantinople and to preserve the Greek occupation of the Turkish homelands. I do not believe that there will be any satisfactory solution of the problem, until the Foreign office is taken over by a less self-opinionated and ambitious politician. Lord Curzon seems quite oblivious to the gravity of the disastrous situation he ras created by his determination to hold on to Constantinople and completely destroy the Turkish power. His pertinacity—or pig-headedness it would be better styled—and incurable belief in the rightness of his own course, no matter what disasters may befall, is phenomenal. The danger of next War's Conference is that there are so many ways in which the British Government can apply pressure to their Allies in other directions to make them come into like with British policy in Asia Minor, and, while the French Government may be depended upon to hold past to the Angora agreement, they may be persuaded to agree to the continuance of the Greek occupation of the Homelands and of British domination in Constantinople. If Lord Reading and Mr. Montagu were worth their salt, they would threaten resignation rather than see their representations on this question ignored. But then they are not built that way.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

CONTRIBUTION BY INDIAN PRINCES

(Associated Press.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, Lalgarh, Jan. 2.

A communique is issued:—The following contributions towards the Victoria Memorial have been received by H. E. the Viceroy and further donations may be sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Viceroy's Camp, India:—H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad Rs. 100,000, H. H. the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior Rs. 200,000, H. H. the Maharajah of Jaipur Rs. 50,000; H. H. Gaekwar of Baroda Rs. 50,000; H. H. the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, Rs. 100,000; H. H. the Begum of Bhopal Rs. 25,000, H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir Rs. 50,000; H. H. the Maharajah of Nabha Rs. 100,000; H. H. the Nawab of Rampur Rs. 100,000; H. H. the Maharaja of Ratlam Rs. 10,000; H. H. the Maharaja of Sirsr Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Maharajah of Bhagnagar Rs. 10,000, H. H. the Maharaja of Datia Rs. 10,000; H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh Rs. 10,000; H. H. the Amir of Khairpur Rs. 15,000; H. H. the Chief of Sangli Rs. 10,000; Maharaja of Datia Rs. 3,000; Raja of Jawhar Rs. 2,500; Nawab of Banganapalle Rs. 1,000; the Hon. Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga Rs. 100,000 and Thakur Sahib of Limbdi Rs. 2,000.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death is announced of Sir Thomas Sutherland, who was for a long time in the service of P. and O. Company and served well to popularise the Company in the Far East.

Sir Ronald Ross writes to "Times" urging the establishment of a Malaria Bureau for the Empire.

The Canara High School Day was celebrated on 26th December last. Mr. A. E. Lance, of the Commonwealth Trust presiding. Mr. Kudpi Venkata Rao, proposed the School Toast in which he suggested that Indian History should be taught in such a manner as to make Indian boys proud of the motherland. Among the items in the historical Kanarese drama called 'The First Battle of Panipat.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

MR. H. G. WELLS' VIEW.

In the series of letters which Mr. H. G. Wells is writing from Washington in the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Daily Express", he is touching on many world problems. On December 9 he considered the problem of India. After stating as his opinion that all the mischief-makers in the world cannot prevent the English-speaking States (including Ireland and America) from becoming "a great predominant association,' and that "no other communities have so much to give mankind," he comes to India:—

But when we turn to India we turn to something absolutely outside the English-speaking world-girdle. One of the many manifest faults of that most premature project, the League of Nations, was the fiction that it brought in India as a self-governing nation, as if she were the same sort of thing as these self-governing Western States. It was, indeed, a most amazing assumption. India is not a nation or anything like a nation. India is a confusal variety of States, languages, and races, and, so far from being self-governing, her peoples are under an amount of political repression which is now perhaps greater there than anywhere else in the world. Politically she is a profound mystery. We do not know what the political thoughts of the peoples are, nor, indeed, whether they have in the past any political concept at all parallel to those of Western civilisations.

He then points out that Western democratic methods are not necessarily adaptable to all the world, and then contrasts the Washington Conference, with its idea of concerted abstinence and withdrawal from other peoples' affairs and territory, with the Versailles Conference, of which he says:—

Versailles and the League of Nations were ridden by the idea of mandates all over the world. Where disorder or weakness reigned a single mandatory Power was to go in, making vague promises of good behaviour, to rule and exploit the country. It was the thinnest, cheapest camouflage for annexation. It was a hopeless attempt to continue the worst territory-seizing traditions of the nineteenth century, while seeming to abandon them. It was Pecksniff Imperialism. So we had the snatching of Syria, Mesopotamia, and so forth, but any soundly-constituted league or association of nations should render that sort of thing unnecessary and inexcusable.

The reason lying at the base of the British occupation of India, of the Japanese occupation of Korea, of the French occupation of Indo-China, and so forth, is a perfectly sound reason so long as there is not an association of nations. And it is an entirely worthless one when there is such an association: it is that some other Power may otherwise come into the occupied and dominated country and use it for purpose of offence. The case of the British in India—that they kept the Imperial peace for all the peoples of the land, that they warded off Afghan raiders who devastated India in the early eighteenth century, and afterwards the long arm of Russia—is a very good one indeed. The British have little cause to be ashamed of their past in India, and many things to be proud of, but they have very good cause indeed for being ashamed of their disregard of any Indian future. They sat tight and turned peace into paralysis. They did not educate enough or release enough. Always the excuse for suppression has beene the fear of a rival. Well, the whole purpose of an association of nations is to eliminate the fear of a rival and all that the fear entails in war possibilities.

A NEAR EASTERN SETTLEMENT.

Hope is not yet dead of a settlement in the Near East, as witness the "New Statesman" of December 3:—

The "plain speaking" which is now in full blast between Paris and London, coupled with the equally plain exhaustion both of Greece and of Turkey, encourages us to hope at last for a settlement in the Near East. The main conditions of that settlement, if it is to be a real one, are clear. They are, as they have been from the beginning, first, an agreed policy between ourselves and France and Italy, and secondly the disgorging by Greece of the Empire that she cannot swallow. We may have a just ground of complaint against France in her conduct over the Angora Treaty, and Greece, may have a just ground of complaint against us in our blowing hot and cold on her Anatolian adventures. But complaints will not alter the facts. The Franco-Turkish agreement cannot be wiped off the slate; the Greek collapse cannot be undone. M. Gounaris, the Greek Prime Minister, in an interview, in the "Daily Chronicle" the other day, appeared to suggest that it could. "Our cause," he said, "is the cause of the Allies," which means presumably that we are to perpetuate Mr. Lloyd George's original blunder of using the Greek armies to crush the Turkish Nationalists, and if necessary (it evidently would be necessary), to give them large material assistance. There is not one person in a thousand in France or Italy, who will agree to that. What we can agree is that the non-Turkish populations ought to be protected from massacre or persecution by the Turks. The new-found enthusiasm of some of our statesmen for defending Armenians is an interesting spectacle; it is welcome, and we hope it will last. But it obviously cannot be made an excuse for not handing back to Turkey what is indisputably Turkish—the whole of Anatolia. For the town and port of Smyrna, where the Greeks are in a majority, we shall probably be forced back on the solution of an international regime. With the Greeks in control, peace and prosperity are impossible, after all that has happened, either in Smyrna itself or further afield.

But "The Times" of December 8 harps rather on the difficulties in the way of settlement. After outlining the essential preliminaries to peace-making, it says:

A great difficulty lies in the uncertainty and elusiveness of the Turkish factor. The Greek advance has given the Turks an appearance of unity, and it is with Mustapha Kemal, as representing the strongest element of Turkish resistance, that the Allies will have first of all to deal. Mustapha Kemal will no doubt retain a considerable prestige whatever happens; but the opening of peace negotiations will reveal certain inconsistencies and irregularies in his position. He is not the Caliph in whose name agitators have cried aloud for support for the Kemalist cause throughout the Mahomedan East. It is the Sultan of Turkey who is looked up to as Caliph by the majority of Mahomedans, and the Sultan, his entourage, and a great many Turks who acknowledge his authority are antagonistic to the Kemalists. The Sultan is in Constantinople, and the theory put forward by the agitators is that he is a prisoner of the Allies, which is untrue. At any rate, the relations between the Sultan and Mustapha Kemal will have to be re-adjusted before the Ottoman State can be regularly re-established as the result of peace.

A further difficulty lies in the very complicated relations that subsist between Mustapha Kemal and the Russian Bolshevists. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the Kemalists are in any sense Communists, though a peculiar brand of Turkish Bolshevism has been evolved, under the name of "The Green Apple," by some enthusiastic young Pan-Turanians. Mustapha Kemal, however, cut off from the West, has been compelled to make terms with the Bolshevists who have supported him as an Ally in their attack on the West. They support him in his extreme nationalist demands. They may easily withdraw their support if he modifies his claims and so alienates his more violent followers, or if he actually comes to terms with the Allies. One result of the conclusion of the agreement with France has apparently already been to create trouble in the Kemalist rear."

NAVSARI NEWS.

INEFFICIENT POSTAL SERVICE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Dec. 22.

In my previous letter I said something on postal service. I trust it will produce effect.

Reverting to the subject, I must bring to light some glaring denciencies. The residents of the district of the town known as Maleshar have long been keenly feeling the want of a branch post-office. They have often complained and drawn the attention of the authorities for that, yet their modest request (I shall not say "demand" that word would stiffen the back of the bureaucrats) has not yet been granted, after a number of vague promises and evasions. The people are assured that everything is ready except the finding of a suitable building, and, I am credibly informed, the authorities are trying to find a building in the district on a very nominal monthly rental. It is said the postmaster here is helpless. He is told by the higher authorities in whose hands lie the destiny of the department, to "economise" in all respects. He is perhaps given a limit of the rental of a building that is sought to be hired, and, with that limit, he is unable to find a suitable building. This enforced 'economy' is the source of delay in delivering letters, as stated by me previously. It is the pet order of *burra* Sahebs of the postal department to their subordinate staff, specially in suburbs, to 'economise.' One can as well ask a starving half-famished person to 'economise' in his meals! But here there are no extra *pattawalas* a couple of whom might be given the sack, just to burn incense at the altar of Goddess Economy set up by the Big Sahebs. This method of asking the subordinates, in season, and out of season, to 'economise' when there is nothing to economise while the high-brows of the department in head offices draw fat salaries and handsome increments is the most pernicious method that retards progress in the most important department that must march with the times and cater for the welfare of the people.

All over the town, with few exceptions, one finds small tin letter boxes, hardly two feet long dangling on the wal's of a shop or a house. The openings of the boxes are too narrow to admit of a newspaper easily. If it is squeezed through, there are chances of its being removed by an unscrupulous person. Again, it sometimes happens that the boxes, in some places, get full with letters, etc., as they are cleared once a day only. An old resident of the town, who takes great interest in postal matters, narrated to me some very startling incidents. As they happened some time ago, I do not desire to dilate on them now, but it is hoped the authorities will see their way to put large post boxes, that are struck in the ground, at suitable places and discourage the use of the tiny boxes. It is a false economy. Again the Post office should vend stamps till 6-45 p.m. the time of the last clearance. Stamps are sold there only i.e. in only one place in the town, and the time of selling stamps from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. is too short. Since the postal department discontinued giving commission of the sale of stamps by outsiders, the post office is the only source of getting stamps, and the authorities are bound to see that the public are not inconvenienced by their "economic" policy.

BAD ROADS AND MISERABLE LIGHTING.

The roads are very bad, but the lighting of the town is worse still. In many places, even a casual observer will notice that there are no lamps at all, or if there are lamp-posts there are no lamps inside. The few lamps that burn give flickering light and tends only to bring darkness into relief. The one road, where the traffic, day and night, is the heaviest, called Station Road, is very miserably lighted. There are very few lamps on the long narrow road, and the local Jehus, who do not know, or if they do know, do not care to observe, the rule of the road, drive their cars recklessly. It is Providence alone that saves the inhabitants from serious accidents at night. Will the Municipality see that all roads of the town, and especially those that are subject to heavy traffic, are properly lighted, or will they wait till some fatal accidents take place?

VISCOUNT GREY ON IRISH UNITY.

NEED OF "GREAT STATESMANSHIP."

JAPAN AND WASHINGTON AGREEMENT.

"The Times" in Mail week writes:—

Viscount Brey of Fallodon, as president, occupied the chair at the annual presidential dinner of the Manchester Reform Club on the night of December 13th. He said that he had always been a Home Ruler, and therefore he supported the agreement which had been arrived at between the Government and Sinn Fein. His feeling at the moment was only one of intense relief that a settlement had been reached. No party feeling was going to deter any of them who had been in favour of Dominion Home Rule from giving the most whole-hearted and cordial support to it. He was sure that if the settlemnt went through, the feeling of bitterness which had been created in the two countries would soon become merged into thoughts of the prospect of a happier future.

"I have sometimes seen this described as a generous offer on the part of the British Government, continued Lord Grey. I would not describe it in that way at all. The whole history of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland have been such that, whatever we may do to-day, it is not for us to talk of generosity. I do not regard this settlement as an offer. I understand that the Government have been negotiating with the negotiators of Sinn Fein on equal terms, and that the result is a Treaty, part of which is due to the British Government and past of which is due to the Sinn Fein negotiators. I hope it is going to be viewed in Ireland not as something offered by us and to be accepted by them, but as a Treaty drawn up on equal terms between their representatives and the British Government. (Cheers.) That is the only sure foundation for real peace and good will between the two peoples. If it be looked at in that light, I do not doubt that it will bring about real good feeling, good faith, and trust between the British and Irish peoples. (Cheers).

Proceeding, Lord Grey said he had no doubt that, after a few years' experience, the settlement would be as complete a success as that of South Africa. But it would need, if Ireland was to take that full place in the world to which she aspired, that she should herself show great statesmanship in her own affairs. Neither Ulster nor the rest of Ireland could ever attain their aspirations unless they became united and co-operated. It would be for some statesman in Sinn Fein, for some statesman in Ulster, to show those qualities of statesmanship which by free will and consent would bring those two parties together and form them into the Irish unity which every Irishman rightly desired and felt to be necessary. (Cheers). But if that were attempted in Ireland by coercion or force, then there would be as complete a failure in Ireland itself, on the part of some Irish Government, as the coercion by British Governments that it is now admitted has been given up.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Dealing with the Washington Conference, Lord Grey said its beginning was so good that it was bound to have further consequences. The marked success it had already achieved was due in the first place to the sincerity and the purity of motive with which it was summoned by the Government of the United States, to the magnificent impetus given to it by the great speech of President Harding when the Conference met, and to the dramatic and substantial proposals which Mr. Hughes at once laid before the Conference. He trusted that when Mr. Balfour returned there would be unanimous recognition of the service that he had rendered to his country and the cause of peace. (Cheers.)

Lord Grey continued:—The quadruple agreement between the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan is, in my opinion a most momentous and favourable departure. I have been much exercised in my mind during recent weeks by the discussion about the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. I felt very strongly that alliances of that kind were justifiable when they were made, and, indeed, useful, but not in determining what we hope will be the development of things after the war. But at the same time I felt that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was something upon which we could hardly, respectably or honourably, turn our backs. We could not say the Alliance had served its purpose. It was very useful to us while the war was going on. Least of all could we do that if, at the same time that the Alliance was being denounced, we were ourselves fortifying our position by new friendships, strengthening our position—I do not say by alliances, but by ties of friendship. Therefore, I felt that though it was true that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was out of date, there was only one way in which it could come to an end satisfactorily both to ourselves and Japan, and that was by being merged into something greater, to which all of us could be a party. That is exactly what has happened.

DIFFICULTY OF CHINA.

The real difficulty in the Far East at the moment was the question of China, and that question was not solved by the Washington Conference. The danger of the Chinese question was that while China remained in a state of chaos those countries which had interests in China might be drawn into interference which might produce great difficulties between themselves, besides doing considerable injury to China. There was only one safety in the Far East at present, and that was that those Powers which had interests in China should be united in consultation.

We must not forget in our satisfaction that the Washington Conference did not cover the whole ground of the world's affairs, and that for a great part of that ground we had to look to the League of Nations. Washington Conference is anything but encouraging to the League. International peace and industrial peace were the two things most necessary to-day.

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MR. WELLS CRITICISES FRANCE.

Mr. H. G. Wells heard M. Briand's address at the Washington Conference and he severely criticises its matter while praising its oratory.

"M. Briand put before the Conference no definite proposals at all," he writes in the Daily Mail. "After Mr. Hughes, with that magnificent discourse of his, punctuated by 'We propose to scrap,' M. Briand was an anti-climax.

"France proposes to scrap nothing. France does not know how to scrap. She learns nothing, forgets nothing. It is her supreme misfortune. He explained the position of France in a melodious discourse of apologetties and excuses! The French contribution to the Disarmment Conference is that France has not the slighest intention of disarming. She is reducing her term of service with the colours from three years to two. In a Europe of untrained men this is not disarmament but economy.

"The great feature of M. Briand's discourse was his pretence of the absolute unimportance of England in European affairs. France, for whom, as Mr. Balfour in a few words of infinite gentleness reminded M Briend, France, for whom the British Empire lost a million dead, very nearly as many men as France herself lost, France to whose rescue from German attack came Britain, Russia, and presently Italy and America—France, M. Briand declared, was alone in the world, friendless, terribly threatened by Germany and Russia.

"I AM PERPLEXED."

"I will confess that I am altogether perplexed by the behavious of France at the present time. I do not understand what she believes she is doing in Europe, and do not understand her position in this Conference. Why could she not have cooperated in this conference istead of making it a scene of special pleading? We have already said that the French here seem to be more foreign than any other people and least in touch with the general feeling of the assembly.

"They seem to have come here as national advocates and special pleaders, without any of that passionate desire to lay the foundations of the world settlement that certainly animate nearly every other delegation. They do not seem to understand how the people here regard either the Conference or France.

"There is, indeed, a great and enduring enthusiasm for France in America. Marshal Foch has gone about in America as the greatest of heroes and the most popular of figures. He has been overwhelmed by hospitalities and smothered with every honour America could heap on him. The French flag is far more in evidence than the British in both New York and Washington.

"This may easily give the French visitors the idea that they are exceptional favourities here and that France can count upon American backing in any qarrels she choose to pick with British or Germans or Russians.

CHANGED OPINIONS ABOUT FRANCE.

"There could be no greater error. The enthusiasm for Foch is largely personal; he was the general of all the Allies. The enthusiasm for France is largely traditional and it does not extend to French nationalism of the present day. America loves, as all liberal, intelligent men throughout the world must love France, the great liberator of men's minds, the France of the great revolution, the France of art and light. France the beautiful and gallant.

"Here in New York and Washington I find just the same steady change of opinion about France as is going on in London I want to write it down as plainly as I can; I want to get it over to my friends in France, because I have 'oved France greatly, and I do not think in the French people realise what is going on among the English-speaking people.

"People here want to see Europe recuperating, and they are beignning to realise that the chief obstacle to a recuperating Europe is the onbstinate French, resolved to dominate that Continent."—"Public Opinion."

BROTHERS' WIDOWS.

5,000 MARRIAGES UNDER NEW LAW

The "Daily Mail" writes in mail week:—

Since the passing in July last of the measure legalising a marriage between a man and his brother's widow, it is estimated that more than 5,000 people have been married under it.

All the marriages have taken place civilly, as the Church authorities do not recognise the Act.

The records show that many couples who married illegally before the law was passed are now going through a second ceremony in order to get a certificate bearing a date subsequent to the passing of the measure.

BANGALORE NEWS,

ALL INDIA ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 30.

His Highness the Yuvaraja and the Dewan of Mysore attended the third day of the All-India Athletic Tournament, a special feature being the champion wrestling by professionals from Delhi and Baroda. There was a keen contest in the thirty-mile cycle race, 22-mile Marathon Race around the spacious Lalbagh Gardens. Finals for the military event have been fixed for 30th.

Among other attractions here during the season was a Cantonment Christmas Fete under the patronage of His Highness the Maharja and Hon. the British Resident the Area Commandant, and Lord Ruthven. The fete concluded with minor sporting items and the presentation of medals and prizes for the best exhibits and feats of strength.

HAKIMJI'S ADDRESS.

"LEADER'S" COMMENT.

Hakim Ajmal Khan's address as president of the All-India Khilafat Conference was couched in temperate language and was free from the spirit of fanaticism which one has come to associate with the utterances delivered at the Khilafat Conferences. There is no doubt that the European upheaval in which Asiatic countries were also directly or indirectly dragged, has produced a profound effect on the latter. They have begun to throb with new life and dream of a new world. They have awakened from the stupor of centuries and have begun to think in terms of nationalism and freedom and justice. It almost seems as if in the inscrutable ways of Providence the European nations fought among themselves in order to bring about the reawakening of Asia. The signs of it are visible everywhere, in the Near and Middle East, as well as in India. The European writers have begun to speak of the Asiatic peril. The yellow peril has dwindled into insignificance before it. The power of organized physical resources and of scientific knowledge is still in the hands of Western countries, but the East has awakened to a a new consciousness of power which does not rest on the sword, or on the control of the forces of nature, but on intuitive grasp of certain moral and spiritual truths which are not new but which had become obscured under the influence of the glamour of western materialism and power. Hakim Ajmal Khan naturally devoted the major portion of his address to the awakening in the Islamic world and the hope it held out for the future of Islam. He criticised strongly but without bitterness the shortsighted policy of British Imperialism with regard to Turkey. British statesmen when they declared that the Empire was fighting for justice, freedom and rights of small nationalities did not probably think that they would be taken at their words, and that their professions would become the battle cry of the depressed and the downtroden in Asia and, for the matter of that, in all parts of the world. The forces and hopes generated by their lofty declarations are to-day making the task of governments difficult and working a revolution in the mass mind the significance and the reality of which those accustomed to rule and dominate for a long time are unable to understand and to realize. The West has nothing to be afraid of the new spirit in the East if it tries to understand its true nature. It seeks nothing more than that which was avowed by the allied statesmen as the object of the war. This was not domination but the securing of the right of free existence to every nation, great and small, in all parts of the globe. There is unrest, unrest in India, Egypt and other parts of the British Empire, because the old spirit of British Imperialism is active and is following its traditional methods. It must change its angle of vision to enable Britain to discharge its responsibilities as one of the most civilised nations of the world.

INTERNAL SITUATION.

Dealing with the internal situation the president referred to the 'false step' taken by the Government and stated that it placed the Prince in the vortex of the political struggle' 'to the great regret of the people of India.' We think the initial mistake in the matter lay with the non-co-operators. They were at liberty not to accord any welcome to the Prince, but it was wrong of them to make an organized effort by means of pressure and even intimidation to dissuade others from following the bent of their mind. But it was expected that the Government, which had given evidence of sanity and self-restraint in the past, would not lose its temper or mental balance, and would content itself with dealing with actual cases of intimidation or undue interference with individual liberty under the ordinary law instead of embarking upon a policy which has caused widespread resentment without in the least helping it in the attainment of the object immediately in view, namely, the breaking down of *hartals* in places visited by the Prince. Thousands who disobeyed the orders of Government have gone to jail and thousands more are eager to go. We cannot support a policy of civil disobedience and we admit that the Government has no alternative but to arrest and punish those who defy the law. But repressive laws which are peacefully defied by large numbers of people in disregard of consequences, fail in their purposes, and a wise Government which is not obsessed with unreasonable notions of prestige, should take into careful consideration the effect produced by the enforcement of an admittedly obnoxious law, and if it finds that it has not got the support of any influential section of the public on its side it should revise its policy in the light of experience gained. There is universal testimony, including that of the president of the Khilafat Conference that the manner in which the present policy has been executed 'was adding to the moral courage of a suffering people who were gaining strength and vitality with every fresh exhibition of force by Government. But unfortunately this fact is not so evident to Government as it is to its friends and foes alike.

B. B. C. I. RAILWAY EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURE.

The gross earnings of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for the half-year ending 30th September, 1921, were Rs. 5,05,70,372. The working expenses were Rs. 4,05,96,948. The net earnings were Rs. 99,73,424. The respetive figures for the half-year ending 30th September, 1920, were Rs. 4,88,30,387, Rs. 3,25,48,014 and Rs. 1,62,82,323. The perentage of working expenses to gross earnings in 1921 was 80.28 and in 1920, 66.65. The Directors recommend a total dividend of 3 per cent to be paid in January, 1922.

HARTAL OF 24TH.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" REPORT ANALYSED

Mr. P.C. Ghose writes to "The Servant."

Sir,—Was there a Hartal on the 24th or was there not? To read some of your Anglo-Indian contemporaries one would suppose it proved an ignominous failure. Indeed we are told "As events have turned out Mr. Gandhi would have been well-advsied in the interests of his reputation to withdraw a Hartal which he has not been able to enforce. The insult which he destined for the Prince has recoiled on his own head." Leaving out the idea of an insult to the Prince, which in spite of repeated assurances of Mahatma Gandhi, Anglo-India persists in clinging to, the clear implication of this passage is that the demonstration of welcome to the Prince from the Indians proved to be much the same as if there was no Hartal. If this were so in fact, no one certainly can have the least quarrel, with these Anglo-Indian Journals whatever. Personally speaking, I have no direct evidence at my disposal regarding the nature or extent of the crowd that foregathered to see the Prince excepting this that I can categorically deny the statement that appears in the leader of another paper this morning, viz., that the whole road from Government House to the Cathedral was lined with spectators chiefly Indian yesterday morning when he (the Prince) attended divine service. "This is clearly a misrepresentation, wilful or otherwise it is not for me to say. In point of fact it is improving a great deal even upon what its own reporter says in another column of the paper in this very connection "Knots of spectators (no mention of Indian) gathered along the route and cheered the Prince as he sped past." From this as well as from the fact that all the main roads leading to the centres of attraction wore an absolutely deserted appearance and that the tram cars in the Indian quarters ran empty, one cannot but characterize these accounts in the Anglo-Indian oJurnals as disigenious and fictitious. I can quite understand people being honestly opposed to the Hartal but I really cannot see how it is consistent with honesty to manufacture or pervert facts for the purpose of damning those to whom one is opposed. I think, it is doing dishonour to [illegible] have recourse to such tactics [illegible] fictitious welcome that in [illegible] given for reasons made suffi[illegible] Mahatma Gandhi. Is it [illegible] respect to the Prince alread[illegible] connection with his visit the Bureaucracy and its supporters have stooped to all manner of means, hardly graceful, for creating a crowd and breaking the Hartal—handbills and posters galore, frantic appeals in the name of Mahatma Gandhi which unfortunately were not strictly scrupulous, and what not? After this, to suggest that Mahatma Gandhi has been discredited in connection with the Hartal!

In this connection, it is curious to note some of the statements appearing in other parts of these papers from their own reporters from which I cull the following:—

"It was here (in Dalhousie Square) that the European and Anglo-Indian community in particular had congregated."

"There was one point in the professional route at which Indians really seemed to predominate, namely, at the Lal Bazar corner of Dalhousie Square."

"The residents would have noticed here and there an unaccustomed shinness and the absence of the large Babu element."

"In Clive Street the office quarter always empty on days of holiday, the crowds were thin, save on the balconies of the great offices."

"It was curious [illegible] how many devout Hindus had com[illegible] the favourite Juggornath Ghat [illegible] that it might synchroni[illegible] of the Prince" (!!!)

"Until about th[illegible] it looked as if the Indians were de[illegible] forego the races but then hun[illegible] idden ly appeared from nowher

"A stroll along the rou[illegible] ernment House to Clive Ghat [illegible] made one fact very evident and [illegible] the intense loyalty of the European and Anglo-Indian elements especially the latter.

"At 8-30 Government Place and Old Court House Street were already lined with a double row of European and Anglo-Indians. But there was a goodly sprinkling of Indians among them too though not so many in this quarter as might have been. Another feature was the number of Kabulis, Tibetans, Chinese and other races that swelled the crowd about Government House. There was a falling—off as one approached Dalhousie Square—it is such a sunny locality and Saturday's sun was unpleasantly powerful for this time of the year. Nevertheless there were people sitting about here on chairs."

"There were not many Indians in Dalhousie Square at 9-30 but when the Prince arrived at eleven there were thousands.

(The Prince was due to arrive at Dalhousie Square at 10-24).

P. C. GHOSH.

Calcutta,
26th December, 1921.

ENLIGHTENMENT FOR PASSENGERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is regrettable to note that at many of the B. B. & C. I. Railway stations, especially at those stations where there are kerosine oil lights, the public find it very troublesome to refer to the Railway time Table Sheets during the night as the Time Table Boards are located in dark corners where there is no light. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Authorities should instruct station masters to place these boards near the platform lights.—Yours etc.

AMARSINGH D. BAROT.

Santa Cruz, Dec. 30th.

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G. K. DEVADHAR,
Vice-President,
Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut
and
Hon. Joint Secretary
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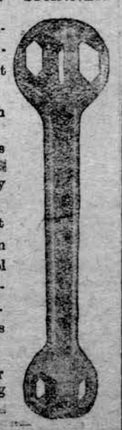

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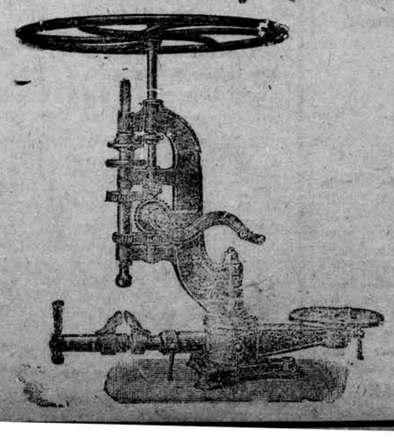

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